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FUNDS ARE VOTED FOR ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

House Passes Emergency Appropria-
tion for Rest of Fiscal
Year — Representative Good
Attacks Commissioner Kramer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Victory perched upon the banners
of the prohibition forces yesterday.

Confronted by an acute shortage of
funds for the Prohibition Bureau, that
threatened demoralization of law en-
forcement, the House was compelled
by leaders of the dry element to vote
an emergency appropriation of
\$200,000 to tide the bureau over until
July 1, the beginning of the next fiscal
year.

The climax of a debate that was
marked by its intensity came when
James W. Good (R.), Representative
from Iowa, chairman of the Appropria-
tions Committee, charged that John
F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner,
"ought to be put in jail" for violating
the law governing the expenditure of
funds under his control.

This denunciation of the prohibition
officer caused his friends in the House
to rally to his support. Once the
steam roller of the prohibition forces
was put in operation, the opposition
was quickly flattened out, with a re-
sult that the emergency fund for law
enforcement was put through by a vote
of 77 to 23, without a roll call.

The feeling of animosity directed
against the Prohibition Commissioner
tends to the belief that the fight that
is being made to force Mr. Kramer out
of office is bound to come to a head
after the Senate confirms the nomi-
nation of J. H. Blair of North Caro-
lina to be Commissioner of Internal
Revenue. It is accentuated by the
fact that the gulf between Mr. Kramer
and A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the
Treasury, is daily growing wider.

The difference of opinion over the
interpretation of the so-called Palmer
beer ruling, already made known to
the House Judiciary Committee, is
more pronounced than ever, now that
the head of the Treasury Department
has ruled that the most liberal in-
terpretation must be applied to that
decision.

An attempt was made by John P.
Bland (R.), Representative from Mary-
land, to bring a resolution of censure
against Mr. Kramer on a point of order, but this
was overruled by the chair.

The attack on Commissioner Kramer
was precipitated when Andrew
J. Volstead (R.), Representative from
Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary
Committee, offered the \$200,000 amend-
ment to the second deficiency supply
bill that was under consideration.
Members of the Appropriations Com-
mittee sought to interrupt him, but
they were too late. The prohibition forces
showed fight and the leaders of the
liquor element in the House were
quick to accept his challenge.

Mr. Kramer Defended
Joseph W. Byrns (D.), Representa-
tive from Tennessee, acting minority
leader, was the first to come to the
defense of Mr. Kramer. Reviewing
the discharge of 700 agents on account
of the shortage of funds, Mr. Byrns
declared:

"That is a very severe indictment
against whoever is responsible for that
state of affairs. It is an indictment,
not against Congress, but against the
Administration and the Department of
the Treasury, charged with the en-
forcement of this law."

"I dare say that the Commissioner
of Prohibition, realizing as he did the
situation with which he knew he was
going to be confronted between now
and July 1, submitted to the proper
head of the Treasury Department a re-
quest for an estimate to Congress, in
order to take care of the situation be-
tween now and July 1. Then the
question in the Treasury Department
was: Is that out of the request? Why
is it that out of the request? Why is
it that they did not appear before the
Appropriations Committee on this par-
ticular bill and ask for a sufficient
amount of money to carry on this work
of law enforcement between now and
July 1?"

"I say to you that no estimate has
been submitted. No one appeared be-
fore the Appropriations Committee and
explained this situation that we have
read about in the last few days."

Chairman Good's Claim
"I can tell the gentleman," Chair-
man Good interjected, springing to his
feet. "No estimate came to the Com-
mittee on Appropriations. The gentle-
man knows full well that Mr. Kramer
has had this year \$6,000,000 for the
enforcement of prohibition, and the
law provides that he shall so allot it
that there will be no deficiency at the end of the
year, and that he could waive the de-
ficiency if he thought it necessary. Mr. Kramer did not waive it. He
would, therefore, be liable to the penal
provisions of the law providing that
he may be removed and that he may
be sent to jail. And so, having put
himself in that position, he was hardly
in a place where he could come to
Congress and ask for additional
funds."

Mr. Volstead got into the debate at
this point. "There was an estimate

ULSTER READY TO POLL EVERY VOTE

Eve of Election for North Ireland
Parliament Finds Party En-
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There is no pinching of water on the
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Protestants in the South of Ireland,
and if you do not vote for the Union-
ist candidates at this election, it will
be your turn next. So runs one of
the posters, issued by Sir James
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Unionists Confident
The Nationalists and Sinn Feiners,
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The Unionists declare their belief
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Room for Every One
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One of the points in dispute between
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Assurances have been sought by
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Inquiries are now being made to
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NEWS SUMMARY

The report from America that an
American-British agreement on naval
dispositions in the Pacific and the
Atlantic awaits signature lacks con-
firmation in London. In authoritative
quarters nothing is known of such an
agreement, though some such pact
might prove highly welcome, as
eliminating all desire for competition
in naval armaments and making for
world peace. It is recalled that in
1905 there was a proposal whereby
the two fleets should cooperate for
the policing of the world. The dis-
position of the British fleet in the
Atlantic would not appear to mean
any great change in the present ar-
rangements, as Britain would still
maintain a small squadron in the
Pacific. The pact would be a guar-
antee that the freedom of the seas
would be maintained in an equitable
manner. p. 2

A revolutionary attempt on a big
scale started in the native quarter of
Alexandria on Sunday night. Bitter
fighting lasted throughout the night.
Troops took possession of the city.
Greeks fired on the mob and were
in their turn fired upon with casual-
ties. p. 2

The Unionists of Ulster are ex-
pected to poll to the last man and
woman in the Ulster election today,
lest their Province be handed over to
the "masked murderers of the republi-
can army." Nationalists and Sinn
Feiners describe in posters the
poverty and misery which they de-
clare must follow the dismemberment
of Ireland and a Belfast Parliament.
The Unionists are assured of a ma-
jority, but thousands entitled to vote
find that their names are missing
from the registers. p. 1

As far as can be judged of the new
Turkish Nationalist Cabinet at An-
kara, under Fevzi Pasha as Grand
Vizier, it would appear to represent
both the moderate and the extremist
sections of the Nationalist Party. p. 9

The example of the Tyrol in holding
a plebiscite on the question of union
with Germany may be followed by
other individual Austrian provinces
and finally by the whole of Austria.
The National Assembly has passed a
law proclaiming a national plebiscite
on a date yet to be fixed. In Upper
Austria and Salzburg feeling runs
high for union. Should the national
plebiscite take place the French will
not prevent the Jugo-Slavs from oc-
cupying part of Southern Carinthia,
which desires union with Austria. p. 1

An outrage upon Greek Christians
by an Albanian Muhammadan mob is
reported from Korytza. The Greeks
were massacred in a church, both
troops and police lending a hand. p. 9

The Council of Ministers meets in
Paris today to consider the serious
situation arising from the action of
the Germans in attacking the Poles in
Upper Silesia. p. 1

The big navy men in the United
States Senate suffered a decisive de-
feat at the hands of the Democrats
and progressive Republicans yester-
day, when the provision for a \$100,000-
000 naval base at Alameda, California,
was stricken from the naval appropria-
tion bill. p. 1

Although no definite plan has been
worked out to require money borrowed
by foreigners in the United States to
be expended in the United States, it is
understood that the Administration
will devise means of preventing large
sums going out of the country except
for use in payment for American com-
modities or debts contracted in the
United States. p. 9

The House of Representatives yester-
day voted the \$200,000 needed for
enforcement of prohibition until the
end of the fiscal year, on July 1 next.
Chairman Good of the Appropriations
Committee attacked Commissioner
Kramer for his alleged failure to ap-
portion properly the funds provided
for his division. Indications are that
the fight to force Mr. Kramer out of
office is nearing its decisive point. p. 1

The conditions on which the Obregon
government in Mexico would be re-
cognized by the United States are to
be presented to President Obregon
by George T. Summerlin, councillor
of the American Embassy to Mexico,
who has returned to Mexico City. It
is understood that there has been no
change in the main position of the
Washington Administration, which is
that the Mexican régime must give
pledges of its intention to guarantee
the lives and property of Americans
and to undertake that they shall not
be discriminated against. p. 1

As soon as the deficiency appropria-
tion bill has been passed by the House,
which is expected to be today, the
Republican leaders will take up the
task of placing the packing business
under control of the Secretary of
Agriculture. In spite of the call of
President Harding for "less govern-
ment in business," it is indicated that
this legislation will be pushed. p. 2

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—(By
The Associated Press)—Dr. Frederick
Rosen, German Minister to Holland,
today was appointed Foreign Minister
in the Cabinet of Dr. Wirth. In ad-
dition to the Chancellorship, Dr. Wirth
held the foreign ministry since the
formation of his Cabinet early this
month.

AUSTRIANS PLAN TO HOLD A PLEBISCITE

Assembly Passes Law to Enable
People to Show If They Wish
to Join With Germany—
France Opposed to Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—
There is every indication that the ex-
ample set by the Austrian Tyrol in
holding a plebiscite whereby 80 per
cent of the population voted in favor
of union with Germany will shortly
be followed by other individual prov-
inces and finally by the whole of
Austria. The gravity of the situation
arising out of these events, it was
stated to a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor by a high
Austrian authority in London, is fully
realized, but he said parliament has
just been compelled to bow to the
popular will. p. 2

Despite the vigorous disapproval
expressed by the French and, in a
lesser manner, by the other allies, the
Austrian National Assembly has passed
a law whereby a plebiscite of the
whole country will be held at a date
to be decided at the next meeting of
this body. Every effort was made by
the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Mayr, and
other responsible authorities, to dis-
suade the populace from coming to
this decision, but the only concession
he could gain was that the date of the
plebiscite shall be left in abeyance.

In the meantime, The Christian
Science Monitor's authority stated
that the provinces of Upper Austria
and Salzburg—where feeling runs
high for union with the country
across their frontiers, and on whom
they are dependent for their supplies
have decided to hold an unofficial
plebiscite of their own.

The French authorities, it was
stated, have clearly indicated that in
the event of the program for a na-
tional plebiscite being persisted in,
there will be no attempt on the part
of the French to prevent the Jugo-
Slavs from carrying out their threat
of marching into that part of the
Province of Southern Carinthia,
which, by an overwhelming majority,
voted at a plebiscite taken on Octo-
ber, 1920, in favor of union with Aus-
tria and which was confirmed by the
Internationally Plebiscite Commission.
The Jugo-Slavs, it was stated, have
recently been demanding a reversal
of this plebiscite.

On the other hand, Western Hun-
gary, which has been apportioned to
Austria, has not been given up,
and Hungary, moreover, has said, re-
fuses to give it up, so that on all sides
the Austrian Government is faced with
increasing difficulties, which the peo-
ple propose to settle out of hand by
the right of self-determination, but
which the Austrian authority clearly
sees is only another case of jumping
out of the frying pan into the fire.

At the same time he is convinced that
there can be no legal objection to the
plebiscite being taken, as it in no way
conflicts with the terms of the treaty
of St. Germain, Article 88 of which
reads:

"The independence of Austria is in-
alienable, otherwise than with the
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turned his attention to the steel companies, which, he declared, stood to make millions and millions out of the construction of warships. He vigorously assailed alleged profiteering in steel plate and armor at the expense of the government during the war and asserted that this profiteering amounted to a "crime" and that those responsible for it should now be "hanged high in the Atlantic penitentiary."

Interest of Manufacturers

Admiral Robert E. Coates, Chief of Naval Operations, Mr. La Follette said, told the Naval Affairs Committee that the main objection to the stopping of the 1918 program "was the loss to the large concerns that were depending upon its continuation to tide them over until new business was available."

Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, and a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, interrupted Senator La Follette to say that the discontinuation of the building program would mean the closing of manufacturing establishments and that these would not be ready when construction was resumed.

"There you have it," said the Wisconsin Senator, "from a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, but I will show that the enormous profits of these companies would enable them to shut down for long periods."

He then submitted figures to show the amounts paid for steel and armor contracts for government contracts. He launched into an indictment of the Navy League, which he declared was organized and supported by financial and industrial interests that stood to make enormous profits out of government naval contracts. The names of the 19 founders of the league were placed in The Congressional Record to show their industrial affiliations. Practically all of them, said the Senator, were directly interested in the steel and armor companies.

Armor Plate Investigation

Senator La Follette then turned his attention to the armor plate investigation conducted by a committee of the House of Representatives several years ago. He charged that the findings of the committee proved beyond peradventure that the Carnegie Steel (now the Bethlehem Steel) and the Midvale Steel companies had defrauded the government to an extent characterized as "criminal" in the committee's report. The report was ordered reprinted as a public document by Senator Norris of Nebraska.

Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel, and W. H. Corey, now head of the Midvale Steel Company, Senator La Follette charged, were implicated in the fraudulent practices found by this committee and "these are the men," asserted the Senator, "with whose business the cessation of construction will interfere."

Quoting from the report, Senator La Follette said:

"The unblushing character of the frauds to which the (managers of the steel companies) have been party—and their lack of truth and honesty render them unworthy of credence."

The Senator warned that legislation in the interest of such concerns could ultimately spell ruin to the party that stood for it.

"This kind of thing may go on for a while," declared the Senator, "but some day the people will know the truth and there will be an end of the political organization that stands for such legislation."

NAVAL COOPERATION FAVORED IN BRITAIN

Naval Agreement Between Britain and United States Could Be Easily Arranged and Would Be Popular in Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—The report from the United States that an Anglo-American agreement on naval dispositions, with the American fleet concentrated in the Pacific and the British fleet concentrated in the Atlantic, awaits signature, is not confirmed here.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor on inquiring in authoritative quarters was assured that nothing was known of such an agreement, and that the most that could be said for it was that it might be considered as "a somewhat too highly intelligent anticipation." While some such agreement would be highly welcome, it would hardly be of such a cut and dried nature as the report seems to indicate.

While there is no likelihood of any Anglo-American alliance, some naval arrangement could very easily be adopted, which would result in the elimination of all desire for competition in naval armaments, and would make for world peace, and consequently for the good of all. Making inquiries of a British admiral, who is well-known in the United States, The Christian Science Monitor was informed that nothing would please the officers of the British Navy more than to hear that the drawing-together of the British and American fleets was to be an accomplished fact.

Friendship Between Officers

So far back as 1905, the admiral stated, proposals appeared in the American press that the American and British fleets should act in harmony with each other for the policing of the world. Great Britain at that time was so preoccupied in the strenuous race to outstrip Germany in naval equipment that little notice was taken of these remarkable proposals, but the intervention of the war and the coming in of America brought

about an amalgamation of the two English-speaking navies in a striking way, for Admiral Rodman's battle squadron worked as a unit with the grand fleet, and American destroyers harmoniously with British vessels under Admiral Beatty.

It is a remarkable fact, the admiral said, that wherever British and American warships meet, the officers of both countries fraternize with each other in preference to doing so with any other nationality, and the greatest friendship is maintained between them. The fact that Admiral Rodman is in command of the American Pacific battle squadron would make cooperation with British ships in the Pacific and Far Eastern waters a simple matter, for Admiral Rodman is well known and liked in the British navy.

Little Change Necessary

The reported arrangements for the disposition of fleets would not necessarily mean any great change in the present place, for Britain would still maintain a small squadron in the Pacific and Far Eastern seas, while American battleships would continue to be based on Newport News. The great benefits of the proposed arrangement, so far as the admiral could see, would be that the fleets of both countries could be reduced, and the substantial evidence of an Anglo-American naval agreement would be sufficient to persuade the world that the freedom of the seas would be maintained in a just and equitable manner with preponderating fleets, with which it would be hopeless to compete in naval construction. The general consequence would, therefore, be that the navies of the entire world would be kept within reasonable bounds.

As to the attitude which Japan might adopt toward such an Anglo-American agreement, the admiral did not care to discuss, but pointed to the recent speech by William M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, who said: "While making every effort to retain the friendship of Japan, we cannot make an enemy of the United States. Nor can Britain do so."

While Mr. Hughes states that he thinks the interests of Australia lie in a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in some modified form, he said: "The most powerful agency for the world's peace today is the British Empire. The hope of the future peace of the world seems to lie in some understanding—call it what you will—between America, England and France."

BRITISH COMMENTS ON JAPANESE TREATY

LONDON, England (Monday)—The declaration of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the South African Premier, that he favors a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, if America can be satisfied that no harm to her interests can follow from its renewal, and the recent utterances of a similar nature by W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, are the subject of favorable comment in some of today's papers. General Smuts declared that the aim of South Africa should be to secure, as far as possible, true understanding and cooperation between the British Empire and the United States.

"When I look at the question as a whole and the interests for which we stand," he said, "it seems to me to be vital that every effort should be made to keep in touch and in sympathetic contact with the great American Republic."

The Daily News says: "Although the Anglo-Japanese agreement as it stands cannot legitimately be interpreted as in any sense hostile to America, it should be so reshaped, if it is to continue at all, as to set at rest not merely any reasonable, but even any unreasonable, anxieties of the United States."

The paper asks whether it would be impossible at the right stage of the coming British Imperial Council for both the United States and Japan "to be actually invited to the council table to discuss every question that visibly arises between them, reduction of naval armaments being in the immediate foreground. . . . To agree merely on the principle would itself advance the world far along the road to enduring peace."

The Daily Telegraph expressed the confident hope that the problem of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty can be solved in the sense that its future form will satisfy America that no jeopardy to her interests will be involved.

The Daily Chronicle declares: "The treaty has been of undoubted value to the empire in the past and there are strong arguments for its renewal, but obviously it should be renewed in a form that would harmonize with the wider Anglo-American understanding, even if it did not prove possible to make it tripartite, with the United States as the new ally."



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COOPERATION AS RAILROAD NEED

Congress, Public, Carriers and Labor Should Work With Those Administering Transportation Act, Says Mr. Elliott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Cooperation on the part of Congress, the public, the carriers and organized labor with those who are administering the Transportation Act is the vital question to be considered in dealing with the railroad problem, Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of the Northern Pacific Company, declared yesterday in opening his testimony before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

"The Transportation act was to apply to something like normal conditions," Mr. Elliott reminded the subcommittee. "It was not intended to be a cure-all for a world-wide depression of unexpected severity in all kinds of businesses."

Mr. Elliott is counted on by the railroad executives to drive home facts concerning the management of the carriers during the last year under private ownership, and he will continue his statement when the committee meets again today.

He declared that the Transportation Act did not undertake to regulate commerce, its chief object being to insure to the public adequate means of transportation and to secure the safety of securities of sound railroads.

Return Not Insured

"One provision of the act," he said, "provides that until March 1, 1922, the rates shall be such that, as nearly as may be, there will be a return of 5 1/2 or 6 per cent on the fair valuation of the railroads, but the act did not and could not insure the business necessary to earn such return."

This provision, Mr. Elliott continued, is not a guaranty, as alleged by some, but is merely a "declaration of principle that under reasonable business conditions railroad property in groups is entitled to a fair return," with rates being fixed in order to accomplish that.

"If the policy of extreme regulation of the railroads by the government is to continue," said Mr. Elliott, "as against the policy of greater freedom for private initiative and management, then this particular provision of the act is of great importance."

"I know that it is the earnest desire of the officers of the railroads to cooperate to the best of their ability, both individually and collectively, with the Commerce Commission and the Labor Board, to make the administration of the act effective, and to obtain the results intended when the act became a law."

Control of Income

"It is self-evident that transportation cannot on a falling business long continue to be a solvent enterprise if it cannot, as other manufacturers do, have some control of its income and outgo and pay wages substantially on the same basis as may be paid by other employers in similar territory. This is not the case today, and the inability of the railroad to adjust promptly its costs to meet depressed business conditions is the chief cause of the present situation."

Mr. Elliott testified that in the last 20 years the Northern Pacific had spent \$430,000,000 for additions, improvements and betterments as well as extensions, "so as to make a better transportation machine for the development of the country, service to the people and better working conditions for employees."

He filed with the committee a table showing the financial condition of the Northern Pacific in 1919 and in 1920, compared with the test period extending from June, 1914, to June, 1917, inclusive, which was used as the basis for compensation of the railroads while under federal control.

According to this table operating revenues during the test period totaled \$74,860,000, compared with \$101,474,000 in 1919 and \$111,872,000 in 1920. Expenses for the three periods increased from \$41,599,000 during

the test period to \$78,672,000 in 1919 and \$100,983,000 in 1920. The net operating income decreased from \$30,196,000 in the test period to \$25,164,113 in 1919 and \$8,787,000 in 1920, while the ratio of operating expenses to revenues increased from 55.56 during the test period, to 90.26 last year.

While the Northern Pacific for the test period paid all expenses, taxes, interest and a 7 per cent dividend, and had \$8,854,944 left, the table showed that expenses increased during the succeeding years so that in 1920, with an increase of more than \$37,000,000 in gross revenue, it failed to meet expenses, interest, taxes and dividend charges by \$13,741,260.

Mr. Elliott also read into the record another table to show that the Northern Pacific in 1920 operated with greater efficiency than in 1919 or in the test period.

HOUSING SITUATION IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office NEW YORK, New York—The number of new buildings constructed in 1920 did little toward solving the housing problem in this city, as the number of old dwellings destroyed during that period practically equaled the number erected, according to the annual report of Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan.

Figures compiled by the building department show that about 1100 families in this borough were ousted by removal of dwellings and tenements, and but few more than 1100 families were provided with new housing accommodation.

Only 5 per cent of the new buildings proposed in 1920 were to be tenement houses, said Mr. Curran, adding that the average number of tenement houses for 1917, 1918 and 1919 was 25, but that in 1920 that number dropped to 22. The exact number of apartments in these 22 buildings was 1184. Comparisons show that last year's housing building was but 17 per cent of the normal annual average, thus increasing the housing shortage, not lessening it.

Notwithstanding this report there are at the present time a large number of vacant apartments in New York City. Not only are many advertising columns in the newspapers occupied in enumerating them, but in many districts where there are usually waiting lists "To Let" signs are freely displayed. This is particularly noticeable in one aristocratic old district, much frequented by non-Bohemian literary and artistic folk, in which, up to the last year, it had become increasingly difficult to obtain apartments. The reason assigned to present vacancies is the inordinate rise in rents.

NATIONALIST CABINET FORMED AT ANGORA

London Times News Service CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (May 22)—An Angora message, believed to be from a well-informed source, gives the following as the members of the new Nationalist Cabinet:

Grand Vizier and Minister of War, Fevzi Pasha.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yussuf Kemal Bey.
Minister of the Interior, Ata Bey.
Minister of Finance, Hassan Bey.
Minister of Supplies, Jafar Bey.
Minister of Public Health, Refik Bey.
Minister of Justice, Refik Shekif Bey.
Minister of Public Works, Omer Lutfi.
Minister of Education, Hamdullah Subhi Bey.

As far as one can judge from comments in the Turkish press, and from what is known of the political antecedents of these ministers, the new Cabinet would appear to represent both the moderate and extremist sections of the Nationalist Party.

BLUE SKY LAW ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although passed by the Massachusetts Senate with no opposition, it is expected that a bill establishing a blue sky law for the regulation of securities in the Commonwealth will be the subject of considerable debate and opposition in the House.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Joseph H. Gainer of Providence, to inquire into gas making here originated with the announcement of three New York companies that they were enabled to reduce the price of gas to consumers by 15 per cent by the lowering of costs. Mayor Gainer said he felt there must be something wrong when the company here required a 7 per cent increase.

The inquiry which the city of Providence proposes to make is expected to settle for all time the claims by critics of gas making here that under previous management the company expended money lavishly on a plant which is out of proportion with normal amount of gas consumption.

Parties to suits, appealing to the Supreme Court, declare that, if the company does not restore the old rate, that which was in force prior to the

GAS RATE FIGHT IN SUPREME COURT

Rhode Island Company That Proposed an Advance Now Faces Contest to Defend Rates in Operation for Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Within ten days after the Providence Gas Company proposed to further advance the price of gas it faces an investigation by experts of its methods of manufacture and doing business and litigation in the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, which questions its right to charge the rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission after they had been in operation for one year.

The city council meeting, which authorized Providence officials to inquire into the company's methods, characterized the proposal of the gas company to increase the price of gas 10 cents per 1000 cubic feet as a matter of "outrage," to ward off public sentiment in favor of a decrease.

While the city of Providence and the gas company were entering into an agreement by which the city would not appeal from the recent State Public Utilities ruling and the gas company agreed to abandon its proposed rate increase plan, the city of Cranston and individual taxpayers, in the city of Providence are pressing appeals in the Supreme Court of the State.

The ruling of the Utilities Commission now under attack is that which was announced four days after the gas company proposed an increase and one year after there had been in operation the rates which the ruling sustained. The appeals by the city of Cranston and the Providence taxpayers, led by Councilman Frank J. Rivelli, a consistent opponent of high gas prices, act as a stay against the company's charging the rates which the utilities commissioners declared just and reasonable.

The gas company counsel claims that it may with propriety continue to bill gas to consumers at the present rate, which was built up a year ago by the addition of a 50-cent meter fee, an increase of 10 cents per 1000 cubic feet, and the lowering of the standard from 580 to 510 British thermal units. In the event of the Supreme Court's setting aside the ruling of the commissioners the gas company will face the dilemma of having to refund to each consumer the difference paid by the consumer through the year on his gas bill and the existing rate prior to the increase.

The two appeals and the action of the city of Providence toward an investigation find the company facing greater antagonism than it has yet encountered. The movement by Mayor Joseph H. Gainer of Providence to inquire into gas making here originated with the announcement of three New York companies that they were enabled to reduce the price of gas to consumers by 15 per cent by the lowering of costs. Mayor Gainer said he felt there must be something wrong when the company here required a 7 per cent increase.

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PROHIBITION IS BEING ENFORCED

New England Director Says He Regrets Having to Furlough Agents but Is Still Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office BOSTON, Massachusetts—"It has cost the government less than \$500,000 to enforce prohibition in New England since January 16, 1920," says William J. McCarthy, supervising prohibition agent for the district. "Yet I am forced to let temporarily out of the service men who are members of the finest prohibition force in America, which is more than self-supporting."

Mr. McCarthy said he was greatly disappointed to think of having been compelled to furlough agents who have worked night and day to enforce prohibition but, he continued, "I desire to state that I am still enforcing prohibition in this district and will continue to do so until Uncle Sam tells me to step down."

"What have my bitterest enemies held against me? The fact that I made it my bounden duty to see that the Volstead act was carried out impartially. If they believe it abrogates the Declaration of Independence and fractures the Constitution of the United States, then the enemies of the Volstead act and all the thirty ones might call me as their friend, for did not the great General Grant state that the only way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it? According to such reasoning I am trying hard to get rid of the Volstead act, for I am enforcing it with all the might and energy at my command."

"But the Volstead act was brought about by the unscrupulousness of the saloon power. In their greed for gain the liquor power overstepped themselves. They were pauperizing the tenement districts to enrich themselves. The time ought to come, and for the safety of American institutions it must come, when there shall be only a contest over the enactment and none afterward over the execution of the laws."

RIOTS BREAK OUT IN ALEXANDRIA

Owing to Serious Fighting in the Native Quarter Troops Had to Take Possession of the City

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office CAIRO, Egypt (Monday)—A revolutionary attempt on a big scale started in the native quarter of Alexandria at 10 o'clock on Sunday night. Bitter fighting lasted throughout the night and was still in progress when today the troops took possession of the city. In the night, Greeks fired on the mob who retaliated, and killed a number of their attackers. The mob destroyed a benzine store near the docks and business was suspended. A host of armed Bedouins is reported to be marching on Ramies.

Serious rioting also broke out at Alexandria on Friday, the police being forced to fire on the mob after 24 Egyptian police had been wounded. The rioters lost 4 killed and 32 wounded. According to the latest reports the trouble commenced after the midday prayers on Friday, when the Nationalists attacked a number of British soldiers. Simultaneously the police station was attacked. Toward evening the mob regathered and attacked various police stations. Troops were called out to restore order. In Cairo, disturbances took place on Thursday and Friday, which resulted in 4 persons being killed and 15 being seriously injured. On the latter day, the Egyptian cavalry had to be called out.

A railway strike is threatened in Cairo. If it takes place the alleged reason will be for the improvement of conditions, but circumstances appear to justify the belief that the strike will be of a political character.

PACKER REGULATION TO BE INSISTED ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Disregarding the plea of President Harding for "less government in business," Republican leaders in the House of Representatives, assisted by the minority forces, are ready to take the necessary steps to put the great meat-packing industry of the nation under the rigid supervision of the Secretary of the Agriculture.

With the passage of the \$100,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill forecast before adjournment of the House this afternoon, the way will be cleared for consideration of the packer control legislation on the following day. Although President Harding has not come out in opposition to the packer bill, it is known that he is not an open advocate of the measure. The decision of the House leaders to go ahead with the measure is another indication that Congress intends more and more to keep its eye on private industry, especially so with regard to those businesses which handle the necessities. The first step taken in this direction was the passage last week of the bill to prevent gambling in grain futures, which is in accordance with the policy of members from the agricultural west and south.

It is regarded as certain that the House will pass the packer bill by a substantial vote, despite the stiff opposition that was displayed by certain element who join in the cry of "hands off" big business.

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RAINCOATS (Rubberized Black Cassimere), \$28.

CAPS, \$4-\$4.50. GLOVES (Wrist-Strap or Button), \$4.50-\$5. Matching Suits. Black Horsehide or Tan Cape.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY 220 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON

"The Old House with The Young Spirit"

Summer furniture, so called, is used in many homes all the year round.

But varieties are always larger just about this time.

Possibly you remember when this kind of furniture was very plain, and often dull, and rather uninteresting.

Progress has changed all that. Ideas have crept in, and the fulfillment thereof is expressed in many delightful ways.

There are sets of many kinds; and single pieces of many kinds—

In old ivory; soft browns; cool grays; warm reds; and other tints of equal beauty.

The upholstery is invariably colorful; fanciful; imaginative.

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BROWN UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—

Charles Evans Hughes, United States Secretary of State, and a graduate of Brown in the class of 1881, will preside at the commencement luncheon at Brown University on Wednesday afternoon, June 15. President Faunce will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in the First Baptist Meeting House on the preceding Sunday. The class day exercises of the senior class will be held on the Middle Campus on Monday afternoon, followed in the evening by a promenade concert and illumination of the college grounds. Tuesday is alumni reunion day. Commencement will be celebrated in the Old First Baptist Meeting House on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, followed by the commencement luncheon. A baseball game is scheduled between Brown and Yale in the afternoon. On Wednesday evening President Faunce will hold a reception for alumni and guests of the university in Sayles Hall.

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BOOKMAN'S MEMORIES

Some Victorian Editors

The London editors of the close of the Victorian era were, to a very large extent, men of that era. The old tradition was, it is true, beginning to break, and there were in certain of the editorial chairs men who knew not Joseph. These were the harbingers of the new England which has been developing so rapidly ever since. But the great majority were men who had grown up in the Victorian tradition, and whatever else may be said of the Victorian tradition, it was a tradition of an Augustan age of literature.

To go into any of their "parlours" was to go into an earlier world. They did not demand typewritten manuscripts, they seemed to regard them as almost as great an offense as some people still regard a typewritten letter. There was, in their rooms, a lingering flavor of an almost medieval leisure, and you felt that if they could have had their way they would have regarded it as fitting that books and magazines should still be hand set, and printed by apprentices tugging at great wooden levers. They were the remnants of the days of the old scholarship, when men still drove home a point, in a speech in the House of Commons, with a Greek or Latin quotation, and when statesmen, after dinner, would sit round the fire like Gladstone or Disraeli, discussing the classics until the early morning.

To meet one of them, for the first time, was an education in itself, for they were as shrewd business men as they were capable critics. I remember going once into the parlor of Mr. Bell, the man whose famous Bohn Edition had done much to popularize great literature, and much to infuriate schoolmasters, owing to the fact that his translations of the classics had been appropriated in all the great English schools as "Bohn's." I really do not know why I went, except that a friend of both of us had pressed me to go and take the great publisher's advice on a literary career. I was about 17 at the time, and I can remember his looking at me critically, and saying: "Well, I had yet written a masterpiece. When I told him I had written nothing, he seemed relieved. 'Do you mean to tell me,' he said, 'that you haven't brought me something you want me to publish?' And when I assured him that that was impossible, he remarked quietly that in another year he supposed it would be an accomplished fact. 'However,' he said, 'I will give you the best advice which can be given to you before you start. And it is this, never make use of an introduction. Introductions are nearly an imposition, and they nearly always end in prejudicing the person to whom they are addressed against the person who presents them. Stand on your own merits, and win or fail that way.'

Possibly because I personally disliked introductions, I took his advice. Never from that day would I use an introduction, though many were pressed upon me. The masterpiece was accomplished at last, during the ensuing year, and sent on its way to an editor, who was also one of the leading historians of the day, without an introduction. It drew a laconic and an amusing reply, on a post-card. "I never heard of you before, but I am going to publish your manuscript, and it is good enough to make it desirable, for your sake, that you should attach your name to it, which you have not done on the manuscript." When I wrote back I explained that it was natural he should not have ever heard my name, because he had had the great fortune to secure the first thing I had ever written, but that I was quite willing that my name should be printed, at least I had intended it should be all the time. That was the only editor I ever wrote for, whom I never saw. He did all his editing at home, and never went near his office.

A little later I came, in the same way, across Richard Bentley, the doyen of publishers and editors. It was in the days of the famous "Temple Bar," and that magazine was edited with the utmost love by father and son in turn. Richard Bentley lived largely in his office, a delightful library in Old Burlington Street. Here, in his armchair by the fire, surrounded by books, he would pour out an incessant flood of anecdote. The first thing I ever sent him was a fairly long historical essay, on a famous Anglo-Indian soldier. He replied by asking me to come and see him, and there in his parlor I made friends with him at once. He told me he was interested because the subject was one which personally interested him, and that he had shown it to Lord Roberts, who was then in London. "Robt," after reading it, had declared that it was the best thing on the subject he had ever seen, and so he had wanted to meet the author. In years to come I sat repeatedly in that library, whilst it was occupied by Richard Bentley, and later by his son George. They were the two personally kindest and most encouraging men I ever dealt with, and I can remember how their huge delight when, after one of my articles had been most bitterly and unfairly attacked, in the press, they saw the assailant scolded in return.

George Bentley cared more for an-

gineering than he did for literature, but he edited "Temple Bar," personally, with all his father's love and care for it, as long as it existed. At the same time he was happier in his garden, down at Slough, among his flowers and his rain gauges, than he was in Old Burlington Street, and when he eventually combined his business with Macmillan, he never seemed at home in his new office in Orange Street, and gradually all the traditions of the old firm petered out. Richard Bentley loved his library. He used to say that a good book uncured, by the fire on a winter's night, was the greatest treat that a man could have. Much of the joy he attributed to the process of cutting every page as you went on, and being delayed in your expectation. It was the untamed instinct of the earlier press.

At Macmillan I came in contact with Mowbray Morris, the famous editor of "Macmillan's," when Macmillan was a great literary power in the land. Morris was the greatest teacher I ever came across. His patience, his care, his extraordinary literary perception and judgment, were unsurpassed, and not a paper ever was printed in "Macmillan's" to which he had not devoted the care of the author himself. The first manuscript I ever sent him, he returned with a letter to the effect that he wanted to publish it, but he thought it would be improved if I would cut it down by half. I cut it down by half, and very nearly measured it, so as to save the full 50 per cent. He replied with an enthusiastic letter in which he said I did not know how much I had improved it, and that all it now wanted was a little more cutting. It got the additional cutting, but he explained why, with such absolute patience and clarity, that it became almost a pleasure to fall in with his judgment. It was, however, always like that with him. How he ever found time to write the long, beautifully written letters, each of which was a perfect criticism of the manuscript before him, it would be difficult to say. But in every dealing I ever had with him, he displayed the same intense care to keep his magazine up to the tremendous reputation it had attained.

One other great editor was to be found in the house of Longmans—Samuel Rawson Gardiner, editor of the English Historical Review. The idea of the English Historical Review was that every subject treated in it should be treated for the first time. It was no good attempting to get into its columns with a subject that had been written about before. The soil broken had to be virgin soil. And Mr. Gardiner saw to it with the utmost decision. So vulnerable, however, was the greatest that one day he wrote me a letter in which he asked me if a slogan was not a short sword, instead of a war cry. Somehow or another he had hopelessly confused the word with claymore, and became guilty of a mistake that a schoolboy would have been ashamed of. A little while after I met him, in the great reading room of the British Museum, and asked him how he came to make such a mistake. He looked at me quizzically, and then he laughed. "The truth is, I didn't know," was all he said. K. P.

FLINT SEEKERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Up and down a field of warm brown loam a pair of horses are working at the plow. From their velvet nostrils a thin wreath of steam trails upon the air. The plowman is whistling, lifting high his feet so as to step clear of the clods. At a respectful distance half a score of rooks and many sea gulls rise and settle, settle and rise, doing their service to the farmer by the steady destruction of cockchafer grubs and leather-jacks. The commonness of the picture is part of its beauty. But there is a field where you may see something far from common. The plowman is not alone; close behind him, keeping steady pace with him, walk two men, their eyes bent on the newly turned soil. As from time to time one of the other stoops to pick up some small grayish object, you notice that they are not farmers. For an hour or more they plod on, talking little, rarely lifting their eyes to the sea gulls and the cockchafer grubs. Presumably they are from the furrow and begin to examine the treasures which they have picked up. Now you see that the object of their search has been—worked flints. There are tiny arrow-heads, scrapers, borers, hammers, knives, the work of the "flint-men," as Kipling calls them. But there is something else. This field is the site of an ancient flint-factory, and you may trace the rude tools through every stage of their manufacture from the whole flint to the finished article. You may find the core from which tool weapons have been chipped off, flake by flake, doubtless a difficult and tedious process.

Perhaps the oldest factory of this kind in the world is to be found near the village of Spiennes, in Belgium, not far from Mons. There, in a railway cutting, is a factory site whence issued some of the very earliest known forms of worked flints. A factory, indeed, from the handwork of the flint-men to the clanging factories of iron and steel, their modern counterparts in that great industrial region where France and Belgium meet.

The Story of a Snowflake

A snowflake should be built upon a particle of dust. Then, if it has the good fortune to begin its career at the top of a cloud many miles above the earth, and to pass through many atmospheric strata, differing in temperature and the amount of moisture they contain, the snowflake is very likely to become a notable individual among its kind. In a stratum of warmer air the little flake catches moisture on its tiny spicules, and when it enters a colder stratum below the moisture is frozen, and so the flake grows. In a thawing air many flakes sometimes cohere, forming disks from an inch to two or three inches across.

THE BRITON AND FOOTBALL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Briton, as he is given to doing at odd moments, on an April afternoon of rain storms, has shown himself to be vastly different from what tradition represents him to be—cold, hard, matter-of-fact, wholly undemonstrative. The occasion was the last battle in the Football Association Cup Competition—a tournament without a counterpart in the realm of sport. To it came the King, the Duke of York, men of letters, high-placed politicians, distinguished soldiers and workers en masse, nearly 80,000 of them squeezed tight into a wonderful arena Chelsea way, and many more thousands, much-traveled most of them, were shut out in the streets.

Never in my long experience have I gazed upon such a scene, a scene so arresting, so moving as that on this cup final day; it was as if a multitude of people had conspired to burlesque the idea of industrial strife and tribulation; on a day when their country was in the throes of a momentous strife; when purses were lean, when all traveling facilities had been ruthlessly curtailed, they resolved themselves into a community to whom care was foreign. They were as a happy, supremely contented, prosperous family out on such a picnic that never was; they sang, they shouted, they screamed; in the colors of the teams—Tottenham Hotspurs, a combination of football experts, and Wolverhampton Wanderers, typical Black Countrymen, hard, dour, determined, fighters to the last ditch, just workers of an unceasing kind, they decked themselves out; women folk came with their men, who, in obedience to custom, brought with them the weirdest collection of noise-making instruments—rattles, rattles, muffled bells, impossible cornets, anything calculated to make the welkin ring.

There were people who presented themselves at the ground before day-break; thousands had taken their places hours before the match was timed to begin; there were those who in their eagerness to obtain the best view of the play and players sat in puddles, others scaled giddy heights after the manner of the mythical Tarzan; and yet there was only one unbounded joy. The coming of the King, his appearance on the field so that he might be introduced to and shake hands with the players, brought forth an outburst of loyalty both spontaneous and magnificent. A moment before 72,000 people had sung "Land of Hope and Glory," the while the bands of the Irish Guards, in uniforms of scarlet and gold, accompanied them; and then they gave forth "God Save the King" with a heartiness that brought lumps into the throats of the least imaginative. A gathering more delightfully homely could not be; it was unique, for it told with all accuracy that in the thoughts of the English people there is only a craving for peace, for settledness, for good fellowship; that Bolshevism is alien to their character, to their upbringing and their understanding of life.

If you were a stranger to what is known the world over as the cup final, the probability is that you would suppose that the camp followers of one or other of the teams were so hopelessly partisan that orderliness could scarcely be; but your cup tip enthusiast, though he has his own pet and his own pet and is avowedly and incorrigibly prejudiced, is the most tractable person alive. He shouts, he raves, he carries himself in a manner that is fantastic, perhaps, but at the bottom he is "a sport to the finger tips"; and this he certainly was; he makes up a huge merry-go-round. Were it not for the cup final, London to countless workers in the towns and villages of England would be a place unattainable. This year, the miners' strike made cheap traveling impossible, indeed, journeys by train were unthinkable, and London, as a consequence, did not suffer the usual invasion of the people from the country. But the dreads of motor chas-a-bancs brought them from the provinces; many of them traveled through the night, and as for places within a 20-mile radius of the heart of London, all manner of vehicles were requisitioned. So it came about, disabilities notwithstanding, that "the fight for the cup" was just the national festival as always, and in the circumstances it gave off a spectacle that burned itself into the thoughts of all those privileged to see it.

How truly amazing is the popularity of Association football when it has to do with cup hunting may be gathered when it is stated that this season 2,236,051 people saw the games in the competition and paid £190,441 to see them. The gates receipts at the final totaled no less a sum than £13,414, which amount is the highest ever paid to witness any match in all England. Had the ground at the Chelsea Club, which was the rendezvous, all the accommodation required, it is probable that spectators would have spent at least £20,000 on the match.

The cup was carried off by Tottenham Hotspurs—only once before have they won it, 20 years ago—by virtue of a goal scored by a tall, fair London youth named Dimmock. It was popular and deserved victory, for the players of the London club were the cleverer side. On a ground made treacherous by the rain they found it possible to play football not only in a way most entertaining and often brilliant, but football that had a bite in it. There were moments when they suggested a nicely balanced machine, so correct, so precise in their methods were they. The occasion, though it begot intense excitement, was never too much for them, and their domination was such that the wonder was that they did not win by quite a harvest of goals.

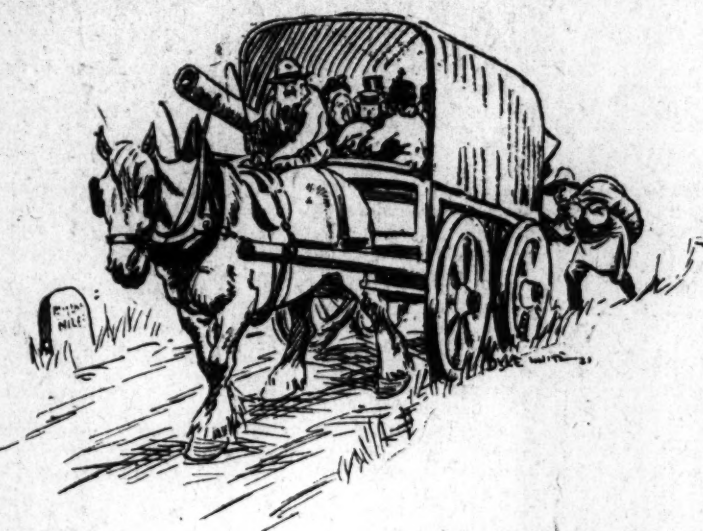
In every particular they made this year's final an excellent one to watch; it was no mad hustle as it most times is, and, better than all, it was played in a true sporting spirit. Dimmock, who got the one goal which decided

the match, was, of course, the hero, but every one of his colleagues played his part manfully and well, none in a more commanding style than his captain, Arthur Grimmett, a proud man indeed, when, amid tremendous cheers, he was presented with the cup by King George. Wolverhampton Wanderers were of a different class to the Londoners; they were no polished stylists, but for their wholeheartedness and for their courage they won every body to them. They went down with their colors flying, and there were cheers just as rousing for them as those which were given to the conquerors.

WIND SYMPHONY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It must be supposed that far back in the primitive past the winds were men's first symphonies. The elemental rushing of wind and cadences of waves are still the background of his music. All that is basic, tonal, pulsating away down at the bottom of orchestration is born of the air and



On Regatta day the cart bulges with people and parcels

water of olden, happy far-off years and ages long ago. Presently, man began to weave into his music monodies of birds, the ripple of brooks, the chirp of crickets, the dash of cascades, the calling of herds, the melodies of human voices. The first troubadour was nature, who taught the race to create simple harmonies.

It is no peculiarity of a century, no fad of a "period," no localized development of folk songs, that has made civilized man a lover of music; that gave direction and character to his tastes. For music is as deeply antecedent in his race-history as his very mentality and social customs. It is not pure chance that has led to the modern symphony—four parts, four different movements. This in origin was not artificial—no matter how truly artificial more recent imitation of the classic form may be. The four seasons are behind it. The four winds in it. Earth, air, fire, water, the Grecian elements, contribute to it. Filled, varied, embellished, overlaid by all the moods and passions of mankind, though the completed sound edifice of our architect composers be, yet within, behind, there are the voices of the Druids of Eld—the whispering, murmuring, roaring, rushing, rollicking, sighing, sibilant, personalities of the wind. Surely "the great winds uttered prophecies"—modern music is but their fulfillment.

If you think I am voicing vain imaginings, go forth and listen! Go into the heart of the woods where spruces and hemlocks, or pines, are harps of a million strings. If the wind listeth to blow and we hear the sound thereof, we shall detect, perchance, a threnody; throbbing, minor-chorded. We shall catch snatches of great arias and repetitions of some great movements that have arrested and spellbound the race from many a fugitive errand in the workaday world. Go again when the steady blowing wind of spring bows across the roof of the world. The leafless beeches, oaks and maples toss branches and clash twigs in continuous diapason: now with striding crescendo, now with lulling diminuendo. Here the antiphonal roar of the sea is reproduced by Thoreau's "aerial surf on the shores of earth;" and all the interstices of pause are packed by hyla-jingling as from far-off sleighbells.

When foliage has tempered the force of the wind has a new instrument; produces a new effect. We get the patter of dancing feet, the rustle of clapping hands, and dryad laughter, mingled. Faint overtones are from everywhere whipped back at us from lowly herbage and breeze-rippled grass. The full outgrowth of the summer world is responding to the baton of the wind. Then, in the autumn, with the fairy catanets of falling leaves, is a different masterpiece presented. All's changed, yet all's harmony.

And every mood and every intensity the winds of the year may render. There is a weekly recital throughout the seasons, and repetitions are few. At the moment of writing this, I sit upon the summit of a giant sand dune: far down below wash the uneasy wavelets of Lake Ontario; overhead the east wind strums ceaselessly through the denuded, one-stemmed leaves of a leaning poplar—fitting instrument for its strumming—behind, the redwings and marsh wrens of a hundred reed-acres carol endless interspersions. It is a perfect symphony in allegretto al fresco—the Wind Blower motif glorified.

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THE CARRIER'S CART

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If you could take a bird's-eye—an airman's—view of the 10-mile radius round an English country town on market morning, you would see numerous processions of vehicles all converging toward the market place. Some would be going at a smart pace, never stopping; those are farmers' gigs. Some at a slow pace, never stopping; those are donkey carts and other humble conveyances of the cottagers. Others at a snail's pace, being loaded up with country produce and country folk, stopping often; and those are carrier's carts.

Every wayside inn, every cottage and farm on the route knows the carrier, who hails a wider circle of friends than any other man for miles around. He is usually a "character," for it takes a man of decision and shrewd judgment to carry out all the varied commissions of his customers.

GARDEN COLOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Nature spreads her colors with no parsimonious hand; she would seem to be extravagant, even wasteful, were it not that her palette is inexhaustible. There is a certain little pond at the end of a copse where, in the time of spring, the soft tassels of hazel hang from their purple rods, with here and there the tiny carmine stars, which will later turn into rich brown nuts. That would be quite enough color for me, but bountiful nature is not content with that alone.

All round the edge of the pond and half way across it she has spread a sheet of golden yellow kingcups amid a tangle of shiny green leaves. Behind the blazing kingcups and behind the brown and purple of the slender stems and branches, at yet bare of leaves, there is a veil of blue and violet haze which tells me I can go on and on as far as I like, a veil which lifts as I go and will disclose more and more of nature's beautiful schemes of color and design.

So, I make a bow of thanks to nature, for, in making my new garden, these are just the hints I wanted. She does not use blue flowers much in Britain in her wild painting. I can recall none except the bluebell which is not insignificant nor sparingly employed. She has enough blue in her sky and distant atmosphere. The bluebell she spreads in great masses under big trees in the deep woods where the sky and distance are hidden.

Now I know how to start. I shall put all my tall blue flowers at the back of my beds, the larkspur, columbines, lupins, anemones, and English irises. The dainty pink ones shall come next, campanula, delphinium, foxgloves and chelone. Then for the foreground I can safely play about with all the reds and yellows, marigolds, anemones, ranunculus, primulas, pansies, and the others. My roses shall be in a garden by themselves with a trimmed grass-green hedge round them and just one gray lead figure on a gray granite stone which shall hold a little water in which the song-birds shall bathe.

Seeking Nightingales

The side-car has become an institution in England. Housewives who in days gone by boasted that they were "house-proud," which is the North Country way of saying they were proud of keeping their houses up to the highest pitch of neatness and perfection, now might well say they are car-proud. The sidecar takes them out of London. Things that before received little attention now become of paramount interest. Quantities of letters are received by newspapers asking for advice on nature study. Londoners are now asking where they can go within a reasonable distance of London to hear the nightingale sing. Most of the writers have a side-car which enables them to make the journey independently of trains or public conveyances. One is the possessor of a caravan which, stationed near a nightingale grove, would be used as a place to sleep in while waiting for the song of the bird.

London is in the center of the nightingale district. Surrey, Kent, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire are all districts which the "shy bird" favors, for it is a bird of the south and not of the north, very seldom being heard as far north as Yorkshire.

There are lanes in Middlesex where it has been heard through the day as well as in the night, but it is a bird to hear in solitude and not in conjunction with a camping ground. The present wish of the Londoner to know where to find it reminds one of the Yorkshire story. When on one of its rare visits to that country it was advertised that the bird could be heard at no great distance from a great city. Special trains were run, chas-a-bancs were hired to convey people to the spot. One man brought camp-stools for hire, another brought a small stall with refreshments, and one more hopeful than the rest brought a cage. There is no need to say that nightingale there was none.

One carrier has been made famous in a proverbial saying, for "Hobson's Choice" commemorates that Thomas Hobson who for 60 years (1570-1630) drove his own wagon every week between Cambridge and the Bull Inn, Bishopsgate Street, London. By this business and by letting out horses, he built up a considerable fortune, and was one of the most respected townsmen of Cambridge. Milton when an undergraduate at Christ's, wrote two boyish poems on him. The clear run-

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Enlisted Against Vivisection

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Dear Sir—During the past week Boston had the extraordinary opportunity of listening to Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, of Gloucester, England, who spoke Friday evening under the auspices of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society upon "Vivisection"; Saturday afternoon at the Millennium Guild upon "Vegetarianism," and Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Medical Liberty League, upon "Vaccination," being equally conversant with each of these subjects. Leaving Boston Sunday morning he went to Philadelphia, where he was the guest of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, delivering an address on Monday. Tuesday found him in Washington speaking before the National Society for the Humane Regulation of Vivisection, and on Thursday of this week he will be present in New York at the Hotel Commodore, attending the semi-annual session of the Interstate Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection. At the close of the season he will leave New York for California, where he will be the guest of the various anti-vivisection societies of that State, remaining there for several weeks before returning to England by way of New York.

The visit of Dr. Hadwen was unexpected by his American friends, and he had no contemplation of a speaking tour in coming, as his reason for the journey was personal.

Dr. Hadwen stands at the head of the medical profession. He is neither a charlatan nor an uninformed layman, and when, speaking out of his own knowledge and from the depths of his soul—simple, sincere, direct—he tells us, in spite of the statements of ignorant or interested individuals to the contrary, that vivisection is useless and cruel, and that vaccination may be attended by unspeakable horrors, we know that he is telling the truth and that it is our work to do everything possible to drive these abominations from the face of the earth.

(Signed) A. E. Wood.

Boston, May 17, 1921.

Stereoscopic Colors

Within the last few years improvements in the stereoscopic effect of relief maps have been attained by means of a unique color scheme. The effect is well shown when a square is colored with the tints in the center, and the yellows, greens and blues range outside the red in the order named. Such a square appears to the eye to be raised in the center. If the order of the colors is reversed, the central part of the square appears to be depressed. In arranging the colors the tints are varied by careful graduation, and violent contrasts are avoided.

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EMIGRATION FROM PALESTINE TACKLED

Society Is Established to Prevent Young Palestinians Leaving Country Because of Inability to Earn a Livelihood There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The delegate of a Jewish financial institute, who recently returned to this country from an important mission to Palestine, gives some details concerning the actual situation in the new country of Israel.

Besides many things that have already been brought to public notice by the newspapers, it is stated that an energetic group of Palestinians, who already control the three most important newspapers of Jerusalem, have formed a society which bids fair to accomplish much toward the future of Palestine. The title of the society is "Benei Benjamin" (the sons of Benjamin), the founder of the first Jewish colonies in Palestine, and Dr. Herzl, the originator of the Zionist organization, both of whom were named Benjamin.

Preventing Immigration

The object of the new society—and this may seem astonishing—is to prevent the emigration of Jews from Palestine, many of these latter leaving the country because of their inability to make a living in it. The "Chalutzim," that is to say, those who have immigrated from other lands to Palestine, are supported by all sorts of commissions and relief funds, while up to the present nothing has been done for the youth of Palestine itself. Thus it comes to pass that those who have lived in the land for years, and in many cases are children of the first colonists, seek to leave the country, so unfavorably does their position compare with that of the thousands of immigrants who are continually arriving.

This emigration from Palestine, more especially of late, assumed such proportions that the attention of the consuls was drawn to the matter. Captain Alexander Aaronsohn, well known through the war, undertook the task of putting a brake on this emigration. Groups have been formed for this purpose throughout the land, and their influence is slowly but surely making itself felt. On behalf of the new organization Captain Aaronsohn has now left for America, where he hopes to obtain moral and material support for his work.

Helping Palestinians

The society counts upon reckoning 3000 working members within a few months. The plan adopted is to furnish annually to at least 100 young Palestinians the means to establish themselves as farmers, so that those who love the land, and have every incentive to work it, may no longer be under the necessity of leaving the country to seek a livelihood elsewhere. If the society succeeds in getting itself properly recognized and authorized by the government, it will endeavor to contract a loan in Europe and America, which would form the nucleus of a kind of financial institute of agriculture.

From the neighboring countries of Egypt, Syria and Tunis, numerous promises of support have already been received. If, for instance, 200 young Palestinians can be settled down in the country as agricultural colonists, through their work would be found for at least 400 others. Should this plan meet with the success it merits, the organizers hope to reclaim more than 50,000 Jews who during the latter years have emigrated from Palestine, bringing with them their families, their capital and their belongings.

Beggars Swarm

The delegate gives some further interesting details about the actual manner of living in the new Jewish realm. Since the American relief committee has been obliged to reduce its distributions, he said, a great increase in the number of beggars is to be noticed. It is astonishing what little opposition is brought into action against the beggars, who literally swarm in Jerusalem and other towns. Women and children clad in rags and tatters calmly go and sit or lie in the middle of the street, and more especially when it is pouring with rain, for then it is considered sympathizers are the more readily prompted to be generous, holding out their tins in which to receive the "baksheesh." In a very babel of confusion of tongues, in the languages and dialects of every known country, they make

the most horrible noise. The giver is most profusely thanked and blessed, but woe to him who refuses; he is simply overwhelmed with the most horrible imprecations. It is a most insupportable nuisance, against which the police are powerless. They look helplessly on at a spectacle of which western people can have no idea.

FRANCE MAY REFORM HER FISCAL SERVICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is obvious that the extension and the extreme complication of French fiscal laws since the war demand a complete reorganization of financial administration. In fact there have been few staff changes of a substantial character and it is, speaking broadly, the old machinery which is being employed in the collection of the new taxes. Plainly, such methods cannot produce the best results. Lately there has been much discussion in official circles concerning the need of general enlargement and improvement of the financial services of the state.

The reporter of the budget, Mr. Renard, has publicly declared that great risks are being run in postponing the necessary reorganization. The collection of taxes is falling into arrears and many people are unable to evade their obligations.

Mr. Lion, who is the president of the association of financial officials, definitely ascribes the deficit that is shown in the yield of some of the taxes to the bad system which has become inadequate and antiquated. If the yield is to be increased, he says, it is necessary to bring the machinery up to date. The recent fiscal laws have increased the work so much that the administration with its present employees finds it impossible to fulfill its task.

In France there are two main taxes which are of recent application—the income tax and the tax on trade turnover. There can be no doubt that either of these taxes requires a great increase in the number of officials if it is to be properly collected. As a fact the disparity between the estimates of the production of the trade tax and the actual production is grotesque. It is alleged that there has been a slowness in trade which is sufficient to account for the tremendous discrepancy but this is certainly not a sufficient explanation. It is not possible to escape the conviction that the tax, which calls for a percentage for the state on every transaction, is not being paid.

In the same way it is a matter of notoriety that the income tax is not as productive as it should be. There are whole classes of the community who do not pay and there are uncountable delays in making demands. Without going too deeply into the question it is safe to assert that were the collection of income tax to be speeded up much more money would find its way into the coffers of the exchequer.

A plan has been drawn up by which it is proposed to suppress a large number of official posts which have become superfluous and to transfer the officials to the finance service. In this way without any additional expense the treasury would obtain the extension which is essential. There has been a good deal of criticism about the number of officials in France but their redistribution would answer the critics without dealing unfairly with the functionaries.

Hébrard de Villeneuve, a high official, in a report he drew up set out the directives of the necessary reorganization. There should be abolition of superfluous offices and a more rational utilization of efforts and competences. Services should be fused in all cases where their separation is purely arbitrary. Drastic reforms respecting the method of recruiting for government services are also recommended. These demands, which are undoubtedly justified and have an urgent character are being pressed on the government and would appear to be inevitable and imminent.

BEHIND BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Tension Has Gone Because Democratic Instincts of Moderate Members of Parties Asserted Themselves—Uneasiness Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—No one who followed closely the course of events during the fateful week that culminated in the sudden and dramatic collapse of the general strike will be inclined to minimize the gravity of the potential dangers involved in the crisis. There was almost everywhere a public sense of events impending greater than could be measured in the news that reached one through the press. Inevitably it brought back July, 1914—the same feeling prevailed that things, the stability of which had been taken for granted, were falling about our ears.

The curtain fell so suddenly on the first thrilling act of this drama, and the relief was so intense, that it is difficult in the general breathlessness to say exactly what force it was that stayed the dreaded flood of industrial, if not civil, war. For with the stage set it was during that fateful week, there is no man who can say with certainty what course the second and third acts would have followed.

A Silent Conflict

Out of the welter of events already reported, one stands out clearly as of tremendous significance: that informal and unpremeditated meeting of some 200 members of all parties in the House of Commons on Thursday, April 14. Up to that point the stage had been occupied by the Prime Minister, and the representatives of the mine owners and miners in a triangular duel about wage scales, and the further question whether the basis of these scales should be district or national. During the time this duel was being fought out the interest was raised to high intensity by the fact that among the combatants, no less than among the onlookers, there was an unexpressed feeling that something far more important than the settlement of the immediate dispute was involved in the result. That issue, though it could not always have been formulated, was none other than a general intuition that if the clash came, democratic government in this country would be submerged for an indefinite period. No estimate of the crisis can be adequate that leaves out of account this silent conflict being waged behind and through the ostensible and immediate proposals for settlement.

But if the inner significance of that meeting in Committee Room 14 is to be appreciated, it is no less necessary to have in view the sequence of events which led up to it. No good purpose can be served in hiding the fact that there is a growing irritation in members of all parties at the extension into post-armistice days of the powers given to the Cabinet under special war conditions. The only possible justification for this procedure was that in former industrial crises it had appeared to work. In the present crisis, spite of all efforts on the part of the Prime Minister, the method had resulted in the country slipping dangerously near the precipice of open war.

Extending the Stage

In these circumstances members of the House of Commons asked that the stage should be extended, and that the elected representatives of the people might be allowed to discuss the situation in the general interest. This request was denied, and if the immediate cause of dispute between the owners and the miners had been the only one, members might have agreed that in the circumstances, as tactics at least, the interference of the House of Commons at this point would have

been a mistake. But there remained this intuition of the wider significance of the conflict, and under a feeling of common danger men of all parties, ignoring tactics, were driven to meet in Committee Room 14, to hold the discussion that had been denied in the House itself.

It might be easy to prove, but for the logic of events, that this informal meeting did not affect the final collapse of the general strike. It was at this meeting, however, that as a result of the owners' own explanation, the full injustice of some of the proposed wage reductions was realized by men face to face with the facts and figures. It was in this atmosphere that Frank Hodges, the miners' representative, on his own initiative, was impelled to make the statement that if the miners were offered a temporary settlement of the wages question without prejudice to the question of the National Wages Board and National Pool, they might be disposed to accept. It is true that the miners' leaders subsequently repudiated this tentative offer, and refused to meet the Prime Minister and the owners the following morning, but it was this refusal of the miners to confer that gave their allies in the triple alliance a reason to sever their allegiance, with the result that the general strike was averted.

At the moment of writing, the dispute between the mine owners and the miners remains just where it did in the first act of this industrial drama. But the tension has gone because the democratic instinct of the more moderate members of all parties reasserted itself at the critical moment, and a settlement of the unexpressed but far more important question was reached. If the lesson has been learned, and the same instincts are allowed free expression, the second act of the drama may soon reach as satisfactory a curtain.

Triple Alliance Collapse

Unity Among Leaders, Necessary for Success, Was Unobtainable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Before the events culminating in the collapse of the triple alliance strike movement, industrial leaders believed that if there was one country where a general strike might succeed, given a sufficiently big issue, it was in Great Britain. The high degree of trade union organization in the various industries, and the compactness of the industrial centers, rendering communication between strike committees comparatively easy, were regarded as factors making for success which did not exist elsewhere.

To those who knew what was going on inside the movement this belief was exploded many days before the Friday on which the recent strike threat was called off. It was seen that unity among the leaders, a vital essential for success (assuming that it was possible for victory to be gained in face of the government preparations), was unattainable. While there was any hope of avoiding an actual conflict, the leaders were content to give a surface appearance of agreement and unity in the hope that the government and the mine owners would be impelled to modify their attitude toward the miners' demands.

A Powerful Group

Inside the conference rooms and in private consultations, however, a powerful group was working with might and main to prevent the catastrophe. The one thing they feared was that, after having committed themselves to the general strike policy by signing manifestoes, they should be forced by the drift of circumstances into the conduct of a struggle which

they believed would be as disastrous to the trade union and political labor movement itself as to the interests of the country as a whole. On the Wednesday and Thursday, before the end of the menace suddenly came, they had sought unceasingly for proposals which would enable them at least to postpone the strike order once more, and the events arising from the Hodges address to members of Parliament were therefore seized upon and exploited with great energy.

The reasons which animated this group of leaders were concerned with what would happen if a strike took place, and not with the merits of the miners' case. They believed that some manifestation of trade union solidarity was necessary in order not only to help the miners to resist the drastic wages cuts offered by the colliery owners, but to prevent the general wages reduction movement from taking too drastic a form. But they argued that to push this manifestation to the point of a general strike was to use a weapon that was too dangerous.

Composition of Group

The group included not only the leaders who are classed in the public mind as the moderate men, but others, like Mr. Ernest Bevin, the dockers' leader, who a year or two ago would have been regarded as one of the foremost and most aggressive directors of such a movement. In the discussions which took place before the alliance executives reached any decision Mr. Bevin and others argued against the joint stoppage, not because they denied that mass strike action might not be necessary, but because they believed that the movement was far from being sufficiently organized and united to control a strike on such a huge scale.

"Can you hold and control your men if the conflict once starts and the government sets in motion its machinery for maintaining the essential services of the nation?" They asked this vital question and answered it by contending that it was extremely doubtful if the whole of the men could be induced to remain passive. They suggested that the more efficient the government preparations proved to be, the greater would be the fear of the men that the strike would fail, and consequently the more potent would be the temptation to try to upset the volunteer arrangements. Thus disorder would arise and something like a definite class war would begin. This view was only taken by a minority at first, but the influence of those who held it really carried the day.

General Strike Idea Fails

Thus in one country after another has the general strike idea failed to materialize when put to the hard practical test. After the fiasco in France last year it is not likely to be revived there for many a long day. In Italy it failed as completely, and has had the after effect of producing rival factions engaged in a purely class conflict.

In Great Britain the actual defeats suffered by the workers in these other countries have not been experienced, but there is little likelihood of a new attempt to organize a general stoppage of the essential industries unless the aggressive movement among a section of the rank and file should prove strong enough to displace the present tried and trusted national leaders. The collapse of the alliance threat has given a momentary stimulus to the extremist movement in South Wales and Scotland, and it is not improbable that in the near future the position of one or two of the union leaders may become untenable, but there is no indication of a general revolt against the national officials.

RAILWAY CONTROL URGED IN BRITAIN

Bill Drawn Up for Ministry of Transport Provides for Transfer of Railways to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A bill for the transfer of all railways in Great Britain to the state was recently introduced by J. H. Thomas, M. P., on behalf of the Ministry of Transport. The somewhat disastrous results which followed the premature decontrol of the mines lends unusual interest to the forthcoming removal of government control of the railways and brings within the range of public discussion schemes which might otherwise receive scant consideration. The considerable losses which have recently attended the working of the railways, and the possibility of a protracted period of difficulty following decontrol, help to focus attention on remedies which in other circumstances might be considered alien to the British traditions.

The present bill appears to have been drafted to provide for the change from private to state control with a minimum of friction to railway shareholders, officials, staff and the public. It provides that all the property of the railway companies and the railway clearing house shall be transferred to the State, and vested in the Ministry of Transport six months after the passing of the act. Interest, of course, centers in the method of purchase. It is provided that this shall be carried through by the issue of the railway stock and shareholders, direct on the surrender of their present railway stock and share certificates, of a specially created railway stock charged on state funds, and bearing such rate of interest as would enable it to be realized at par.

Pre-War Purchase Price

The purchase price, it is proposed, would be the pre-war market price of existing railway stocks, but subject to a reduction equivalent to the general depreciation of value of such securities in consequence of the war. The policy is similar to the one proposed in the event of the purchase of the liquor trade by the State. In the case of stock and shares not quoted on the market since 1913 it is provided that the purchase price shall be fixed by a committee of three, whose decision shall be final except on points of law.

The bill further provides for the redemption at par of the new stock within a period of 60 years, but no redemption is to be made during the first 10 years. After that interval a sinking fund is to be provided sufficient to extinguish the capital in 50 years. After the "appointed day" the general direction of the railways will devolve upon seven commissioners, the method of appointment of whom is interesting. The chairman and two

others are to be appointed by the Minister of Transport, one by the Treasury, and three by the Minister of Transport on nominations submitted by the recognized railway trade unions. The rate of salary will be the same for each commissioner.

Provision to Settle Disputes

Fares and charges will remain as under the existing system until such time as the Minister of Transport has had an opportunity to prepare and obtain statutory sanction for a revised scheme. All officials and servants of the existing railway companies would be transferred to the Ministry of Transport. The bill further provides for the setting up by the Minister of Transport, acting in conjunction with the three railway trade unions, of machinery for settling disputes as to salaries, wages, and conditions of service. In the event of the railways being transferred to the state the present railway clearing house would become unnecessary and it would, therefore, be dissolved.

Finally, the bill provides for the establishment of a liberal superannuation fund of which all railway officials and staff would be members, and in the management of which the members would share. The rules of this proposed new national transport superannuation fund are scheduled with the act.

SYRIAN REBEL SEEKS AMNESTY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Kamel Bey El-Asad, availing himself of the amnesty accorded by the government to the authors of the outrages in the South, has returned to Sidon with his brother. He has called upon the Council of the Caza there, and expects to come to Beirut for interviews with some of the authorities in the capital.

SUFFRAGE BILL IN CAPE COLONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—A bill recently introduced in Parliament by F. Feetham would enable women to be registered as voters for the election of members of the House of Assembly and of all provincial councils.



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FINDING GOVERNORS FOR AUSTRALIANS

Writer Shows That Viceroys Have Done Their Tasks With Tact, Ability and Dignity to Themselves and to the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The method of choice of British colonial governors is a very haphazard one, if method it may be termed at all. Frequently it happens that the first or second person invited to fill one or other of these exalted offices is unable to do so, and thus the actual direct representative of the King in one of his far-away possessions may be a man who, but for purely fortuitous circumstances, would never have emerged any from the comparative obscurity of the House of Lords into the "sacred light that beats upon a throne," or to be more correct, a deputy throne.

The governors are not necessarily selected from among the members of the Upper Chamber although many belong to the British aristocracy, nor are they chosen on account of any administrative or other qualifications which they may possess. On the contrary, very few of them have had experience in any form of activity, associated with government. As for their knowledge of the law of which they, in their new positions, will be the nominal head, it is believed that no single British governor has ever been appointed from the ranks of the legal profession. In view of all these circumstances it would confidently be predicted that the appointees, chosen by the colonial office at random, would prove conspicuous failures in their new and semi-regal environment.

No Conspicuous Failures

So far from this being the case, however, the fact is that such a natural prognostication is absolutely contrary to the truth, for almost without exception the viceroys of the King have fulfilled their onerous tasks with great tact, ability, and dignity to themselves and Great Britain. The question naturally arises as to how these ordinary Englishmen, emanating from the upper strata of society at home, manage to make such successes of their positions. The answers are several.

In the first place the British are wonderfully adaptable, as has been demonstrated again and again when they have set forth to colonize the waste lands of the earth. Working among different climates, races, creeds, and in countries whose geographical peculiarities, fauna and flora, are totally different from what they have been used to, they have yet set the stamp of their own race upon the new territories, gained the complete confidence of the aboriginal inhabitants, and settled down in prosperity and contentment in their new surroundings. There is in every Briton, sometimes quite latent, the ruling vein which enables him, when the time comes, to rise to heights of command which carries its own authority.

Australian Qualifications

For sometime past there has been much discussion, verbally and in the press, as to the appointment of Australians as governors of the various states of the Commonwealth. This plan has not arisen from any dissatisfaction with the individuals sent from England, but the chief argument which has been used by those advocating the change has been that Australians are qualified to fill any position, no matter how important it is. The factors arrayed against such appointments are many, the principal being that it would be difficult to find within the country men so absolutely free from political bias as to qualify them adequately to fill such a non-partisan position as the governor of a state. It is not proposed here to enter into the pros and cons of the movement, but the subject is interesting in its relation to self-determination.

It is a far cry back to May 13, 1877, which day marked an historical occasion in the long sequence of Australian governance, for it was then that Capt. Arthur Phillip set sail with 11 ships for the far distant shores of Australia. He had been appointed governor of New South Wales and was the first governor to rule over any part of Australia. After eight months of monotonous voyaging, the convoy landed its passengers at Sydney Cove, on January 26, 1788. Every year now this day is observed throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth as "Australia Day." Captain Phillip set a worthy example of courage and ability to the long line of men who were to succeed him. Faced by every kind of difficulty which is incidental to pioneering, he surmounted them all and thus successfully laid the foundation stone of the Commonwealth of Australia.

"Play the Game"

Leaving those distant days and traversing the intervening period of progress and civilization up to the present time it is appropriate to refer to the appointment of Lord Forster as the new Governor-General. His erstwhile fame as a cricketer has appealed immediately to the sporting proclivities of the Commonwealth, who feel that he may be relied upon "to play the game." He has, of course, other and sounder qualifications for his post, and was at one time a member of the British Government. Incidentally he was one of the most popular men in the House of Commons, so that his appointment may be described as ideal.

At the civic reception given in the Town Hall at Sydney, the new Governor-General made a lasting impression on those present by stating that "You referred in feeling terms to the

loyalty which is felt in this city, in this State and throughout Australia, to the Governor-General as representing the throne. Both my wife and I realize full well the real significance of your welcome to us as an acknowledgment of your loyalty to the throne and person of the King." He added: "Australia is as free as the air above her, and free to sever at a blow the tie that binds her to the mother country and to the British race. But Australia of her own free will stands by the Empire, a partner in the greatest and freest partnership the world has ever known. We know that the deed of partnership is no mere scrap

GEORGETOWN

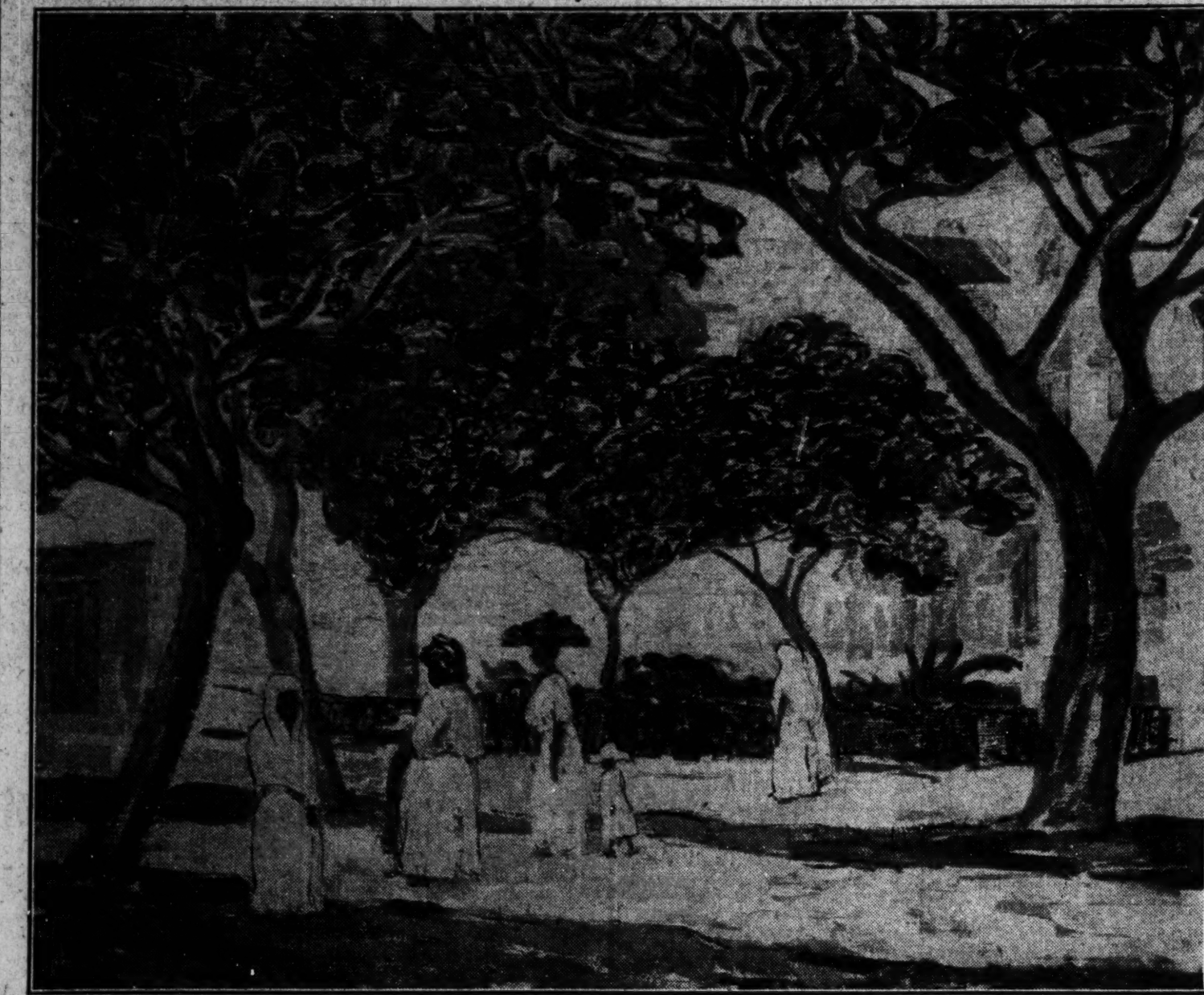
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If you are a long-time intimate of W. H. Hudson's or of Will Beebe's, the happy traveler returned from Georgetown, mythical city of El Dorado, Mountain of Gold of British Guiana, and pearl among the north coast cities of South America, will hesitate to paint for you the charms of the Guiana town. But if from those better painters, you have not heard the strange legends that haunt the market place of Georgetown, nor scented with

and far between. Georgetown is an absentee town, in Trinidad the folks call the island home though they are only a few years out from England, but your Britisher in Guiana has never got the trick. England is always "home," the colony only a colony, and home-goings are often, and permanent. Other white folk are mixed, strains of French and Dutch and Spanish and Mexican, a few Americans, a stray German, nary a Russian by his chance meeting. In the reign of George the Third, Britain, France and Holland fought and intrigued for the possession of Guiana and the descendants of the old con-

the Caribbean's. Guiana is in its way Ellysium to the East Indians who come out. Their indentured bonds are progress over famine and caste, which they leave behind them. Guiana is a land rich in strange fruits and easy grains.

But although a commission of one Indian and one Englishman who studied the situation long and carefully reported a few years ago that the indenture system brought labor that prospered to Guiana, and took labor from a land too thickly populated, and that surely here was an upward path, the Parliament or Hinduistan declared against it. One may not



Golden sunshine streams through the leaf-barrs trees

From the painting by Anna H. Taylor

of paper, no mere passing of a sanction of law. It is something infinitely greater than that. That deed of partnership is engraven on the hearts of the people and made sacred by common sacrifice. Time and again we in the old country have thanked God for Australia and the Australians and the message I bring is to tell you that we glory in the glory of your sons and that we acknowledge with gratitude the great debt we owe to your daughters.

When governors of the caliber of Lord Forster are appointed by the King to officiate in his dominions there need be no fear of a recrudescence of the cry for Australian-born governors.

PROFITEERS FACE COURTS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—In dismissing the charge against a big department store of having endeavored to obtain an unreasonable profit on a cheaply bought line of furniture, Judge Beeby, in the State Profiteering Prevention Court, said he had considered the wide difference between the price paid for the goods and that asked for them—about 60 per cent.—had established a prima facie case against the defendants. He had concluded, therefore, that it devolved upon them to bring evidence to rebut the charge. The full court had decided, however, that before a defendant was convicted of having sought to obtain unreasonable profit, the reasonable profit must first be ascertained. Hence the dismissal of the case.

There were, however, charges against nine other firms of a similar nature. In order to determine the reasonable profit which they should be allowed to seek, he would have their books examined by the accountants of the Crown, to determine their costs in each case.

them the tropic night creeping softly from coast to mountain over the low roofs of George's town, then draw closer.

Yes, this was once El Dorado, as much as any city ever was. Or at least in the early days, El Dorado to the folk of Georgetown was Mafoa, the city beyond, where the natives wore eagles of gold on their breasts, and "were covered with gold when dancing"; but to all the world beside, Georgetown itself was El Dorado, where a man's fingers might stretch forth and grasp treasure. And to the dreamers, Georgetown is still and truly that town, for where is the sunshine so like golden Zeus streaming through the prison bars of the leaf-barrs trees?

If you stop a minute under the grove of greenhearts, the native there in white ducks, that roistering cat-skinned, blue-eyed bo'sun, come back to the sunny port for his retirement, will cease whittling and talk for an hour. He will tell you that it was greenheart trees from hereabouts they cut to make the docks at Liverpool, and the landing stage of the Manchester ship canal.

"Fine trees, ma'm, not their like the globe around, and Liverpool, mind you, had the choosing of stocks from the mountains and jungles of this earth, ma'm, and Liverpool chose, and what did she choose, ma'm, well I guess it was Guiana greenheart trees. Yes, ma'm. Well, I've served my time unloadin' up there north with the trees cut and serving, but I'm ready now to set awhile with them same trees green.

"I called a lot ma'm, steamed rather, and I'd a been master of a Diesel motor next, but I took a fancy for the sunshine here. It's flaky shine, ma'm, and gray now and again, just to remind you of the north. But mostly solid stuff, real gold the sunshine here. Odd a sea's man should like it but I do."

Then he, like you, will fall to watching idly the folk that stream through Georgetown streets. The white folk are few, clean-cut English very few

tenders have not kept separately. Nor separatens from the original Indians. As for other colors, nowhere in the new world does market day send down such a motley as comes from the lumber camps and ranches of the upper Demerara. Until 1835, Guiana was a stronghold of the Portuguese African slave trade. Then England proclaimed liberty and the blacks ceased their regimental compulsory toiling. The planters tried all sorts of experiments afterward, grumbling at England even up to the Civil War, ungrateful that the mother country had taken time and conscience by the forelock. The native Indian was tried for guide and miner and agricultural worker, but his talents were not for industry—or so the planters say. After him came Chinese coolies brought thither in great hope, but a stay in Guiana changed the Chinese coolie into something better than a beast of burden, and his talents for small shopkeeping blossomed, and the planters met again to ask where on earth were steady workmen, used to teasing fruitfulness from the soil under tropic suns. There was India, and the planters of Guiana went to India for their farmer servants.

Listen to those two men from up-river at the table under the green striped awning. They will tell you the story of indentured Indian labor in the colony. They call it a great success. The Indians were steady; they did not turn from the soil. For thousands of years behind them their ancestors had combed the earth with wooden plows under suns as hot as

now bring out more indentured labor. How the planters frown and grumble over there under their green umbrellas. They know, alas! that Indian labor can never save rupees enough for passage out to Demerara, and who will work the sugar cane, and who will plant the rubber trees? Native Indians are shiftless, and the blacks not to be counted on, and the Chin Loos are busy making change. Well, the planters must make the best of the East Indians already out. And they must find pleasure in hoping with the Georgetown merchants that the scheme put forward when Sir Walter Edgerston was governor for a railway from the Brazilian frontier to Georgetown to bring down the cattle from the cattle lands, and logs from the jungle, will come to a golden reality.

Dusk falls in Georgetown quickly as it does everywhere in the tropics; moths flutter in the many gardens, and in the blossoming trees. Sweet scents from the gardens mix with sea wind from the low coast road behind the wall, behind a wall because Georgetown lies below sea level.

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Strange sounds, tunes that were first hummed on the black continent mixing with hymns; a tinkle from a modern piano behind the lattice of that pink-plaster house; the chuckle of a mammy under her bandanna; moth wings and the screech of a cockatoo disturbed at his supper; ice in glasses; the sweet hush finally of a Guiana night-time.

WEST PERTH ELECTS WOMAN LEGISLATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia.—West Perth returned to the state Parliament of Western Australia the first woman legislator in the Commonwealth, when Mrs. Edith Cowan defeated the state Attorney-General, R. H. Draper, by only 44 votes. It was a strange irony that the minister responsible for the act giving women the right to sit in the state Parliament should be defeated by a woman.

Mrs. Cowan is the wife of James Cowan, formerly court magistrate at Perth. She is president of the National Council of Women and one of the first of her sex to become a justice of the peace. All schemes for the welfare of women and children have had her enthusiastic support. Her fine war work won for her the distinction of an officer of the Order of the British Empire, and her practical interest in the repatriation of Western Australian soldiers and in the welfare of their dependents has endeared her to all "Diggers."

Mrs. Cowan has been strongly in favor of equal rights for men and women justices of the peace. The goal for which she has been striving is full citizenship for women, full jury rights, and representation in Parliament, and admission to the bar.

The state election at which Mrs. Cowan was returned resulted in an increase of strength to the Country Party and a slight loss to the National Liberals. The Ministerialists, comprising the National Liberals, the Country Party, and the National Labor will probably number 32 in the new parliament, and the Opposition, comprising the Labor caucus and Independent Labor, will probably be 17 as compared with 15 in the old Parliament.

DEVELOPMENT OF DUTCH AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ROTTERDAM, Holland.—Holland is laying itself out to take a foremost place in the development of the air services of continental Europe. For this purpose the "Royal Air Service Company" for Holland and the Colonies" was established at the end of 1920, with considerable capital. The new company acts in cooperation with the "Compagnie des Messageries Aeriennes" of France, the "Snetra" (National Society for the Study of Aerial Navigation) of Belgium and with the German Aeronautic Freight Company. Negotiations for cooperation with a powerful English air service company are far advanced.

In the course of this year, Holland will be put into connection by air, for passenger and parcel post traffic, with Scandinavia, the countries of Central Europe with France, Italy, Spain, Morocco and England. In the meantime, ultra modern aerodromes are being constructed in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. This last may be considered as a model of its kind. Besides the usual garage and administrative buildings, it comprises special and complete installations for customs, post office, wireless telegraphy, and so forth, together with a large hotel restaurant.

Wool Brothers 1020-22-24-26 Walnut KANSAS CITY, MO.

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LORD DERBY'S IRISH MISSION PRIVATE ONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—Lord Derby, addressing the Liverpool Women's Unionist Federation recently, made interesting reference to his visit to Ireland, which he said had been construed as a mission on behalf of the government to approach Sinn Fein leaders with a view to seeking a basis for definite peace proposals.

The newspapers, he said, had been very interested in his visit, but a mountain had been made out of a mole-hill. "It was said," remarked Lord Derby, "that I went incognito as Mr. Edwards. Perfectly correct; I will tell you why, and what has happened is proof of my occasional sagacity. I knew if I went in my own name I should never have been free from the ubiquitous reporter. I wanted to see for myself in Ireland and learn everything I possibly could with regard to the position in that country. The ubiquitous reporter would have prevented that. Luckily he only discovered me after my visit was practically finished."

"It was also said that I was disguised. I was supposed to have worn spectacles to hide my identity. In order to show how obvious the disguise was, I produce to you like a conjurer the identical glasses. When I put them on you will see that even Dr. Watson, the friend of Sherlock Holmes, would probably have discovered me without any great strain on the imagination."

Lord Derby here donned the glasses and, amid loud laughter, introduced himself as Mr. Edwards. Proceeding, he said: "To say whom I saw or repeat what was told me would be an absolute breach of confidence. You will not ask me. If you did I should not tell you. But with the permission of those whom I saw I have, as I thought right, given the gist of the information I gathered to the Prime Minister. Hence my visit to Lympe on Saturday. I give you clearly to understand I had no mission whatsoever from the government. I went unknown to them, except the Premier."

Lord Derby added that there was not a single interview in Ireland that was not at his own request. Nobody asked to see him; there were no overtures of any kind; the visit was undertaken privately for the sole purpose of seeing the lamentable situation personally. He added that he was depressed by what he saw. He would not say there was not a glimmer of light, but there was not sufficient to proclaim the dawn.

MUNICIPAL HOTEL SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—An innovation in hotel service was introduced in the town of Rapid City, Manitoba, recently, when the town hostelry came under municipal control, to be operated as a community hotel. So enthusiastic were the townspeople over the project that the whole deal was completed within a few hours after the option on the building, hitherto privately operated, was taken up. The women of the various churches are planning to furnish one of the large rooms for women and children visiting the town.



Lavera Long Kid GLOVES

Made of selected French kidskins—12 and 16-button lengths, in white, black and colors; priced at \$4.25 to \$7.25 a pair.

Long Silk Gloves

Kayser and Van Raiter 16-button Gloves of fine French kid in black, white, and popular colors; pair, \$1.50 to \$3.

Short Silks, \$1

Two-class silk gloves, in black, white, gray, pongee. All sizes, on the bargain table at \$1 a pair.

Jones—Main St., First Floor.

THE JONES STORE CO

Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Berkson Bros

1108-1110 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kans., Washington, D. C., Topeka, Kans.

Announce

Late Spring and Early Summer Modes in Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Separate Shirts, Furs, and Millinery

TIERNAN DART PRINTING COMPANY

915-917 Wyandotte St., Baker-Vawter Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CATALOGUE WORK PRINTING

BLANK BOOKS BINDING

THE FIDELITY PLAN

To create or enlarge an estate will interest 70¢. Ask for booklet. Trust Department KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE FIDELITY PLAN To create or enlarge an estate will interest 70¢. Ask for booklet. Trust Department KANSAS CITY, MO.

New Arrivals in

Hand Made Filet and Irish Pattern Laces

A well selected assortment of the hand-made Filet pattern and Irish laces are now being shown. These Laces, used in combinations or individually, are exceedingly popular.

Filet Pattern Laces range in width from 1/4 inch at 38¢ to 3/4 inch at \$1.95 yard.

The Irish patterns (superior qualities), ranging in width from 1/4 inch Picot at 80¢ yard to the 4 inch edge at \$3.50 yard.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

NEW YORK CROWDS
CHEER PRESIDENT

Mr. Harding Is Guest and
Speaker at Several Gatherings
—Honors Country's Defenders
at Services in Hoboken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—From eight in the morning yesterday, until past midnight, President Warren G. Harding was entertained and acclaimed by crowds in one of the busiest days he has had since he became President. His speeches were largely devoted to domestic affairs. He seemed much pleased at the enthusiasm shown over some of his utterances. Especially in the evening, when his party, together with the Vice-President and a number of other Washington guests, was entertained at a banquet held in honor of the one-hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the New York Commercial, was he unusually impressed with the warmth of the welcome.

The President arrived on the presidential yacht Mayflower, accompanied by Mrs. Harding and a number of others. During the day he attended memorial exercises at Hoboken, New Jersey, in honor of the men who perished in the world war, discussed business in government and governmental reorganization for greater efficiency at a luncheon given by the Academy of Political Science, and reviewed the twenty-third regiment of the national guard at its armory in Brooklyn.

Great National Problems

President Harding Discusses Methods
of Reaching Readjustments

NEW YORK, New York—In his address last night at the New York Commercial dinner celebrating the one-hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of that paper's founding, President Harding said, in part:

"The New York Commercial was founded in the time when the young Republic was distracted by a division of opinion concerning our relations with Europe. The noble Washington was being lampooned and traduced because his Administration was committed to the Jay treaty with Great Britain, first of the nation's commercial covenants. It represented an effort to escape embroilment with the Old World system; and in the period when we were too weak to sustain a foreign conflict, it served to postpone that disaster. But only to postpone it; for with every wish to preserve the peace, it was impossible. We fought wars with France and England, as incidents to the French revolutionary and Napoleonic upheaval.

"It has been too often assumed that our recent involvement in the troubles of Europe marked a new development in our affairs. In fact, it was an old story. We never were and never will be able to maintain isolation. But our part and our place in international affairs are strikingly changed. Our rise in power and influence has imposed new responsibilities. Today our strength in the industrial, financial and commercial world, our capacity to produce, our ability to extend credits which others cannot give and which brave but unfortunate peoples sorely need—all these make it necessary that we shall adopt new 'commercial' methods whereby to insure the fullest possible service to civilization. I bespeak the help of every organ of intelligent, understanding business, to enable the nation to meet these demands.

"Our duty to the world at large is

pressing, but we will equip ourselves best to perform helpfully if we are unwaveringly loyal to ourselves. The most important thing to Americans in America, and the most important thing to America is our constitutional system. Inseparable from the formation of a more perfect union, the Constitution sought to establish justice. True, we have not attained the perfection of our ideals in this regard, nor has any other human society done so. Justice, like charity, must begin at home. We must be just to ourselves and to our own, first of all. This is not selfish, for selfishness seeks more than a fair share; we seek only that which is rightfully our own, and then to preserve that to ourselves and our posterity.

"We will do well to keep in mind at this time the fundamental importance of agriculture, and in every possible way insure justice to it. The farmer is entitled to all the help the government can give him without injustice to others, because it is of the utmost importance that the agricultural community be contented and prosperous. This must be accomplished, not at the expense of any other section of the community, but by processes which will insure real justice among all elements in the community.

"Turning to industry, our policy must be to give it every facility possible, but to keep government outside of participation in business on its own account. It is not necessary for the government to intrude itself in the business activities which are better conducted through private instrumentalities, merely in order to demonstrate that the government is more powerful than anything else in this country. The government's part in business should be no more than to insure adherence to the principles of common honesty, and to establish regulations that will enable it to sail a safe course.

Wages and Service

"In our effort at establishing industrial justice, we must see that the wage earner is placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things truly worth existing for. There must be provision for education, for recreation, and a margin for savings. There must be such freedom of action as will insure full play to the individual's abilities. On the other side, the wage earner must do justice to society. He must render services fully equal in value to the compensation he is paid. And finally, both employer and employee owe to the public such efficiency as will insure that cost of service or production shall not be higher than the public can fairly pay.

"Our position in the world has been greatly changed as a result of the war. We have become a creditor, rather than a debtor. The exigencies of war compelled the government to take, by taxation, much wealth from our people, to be loaned to our allies. This is the basis of their obligation to us, and it is not a good form in which to hold the obligations of one people to another people. It is altogether to be hoped that in a reasonable period we may change the form of these obligations, and distribute them among all the people. We hope also that there may be effective reduction of the cost of government. In these ways we hope to release a great volume of wealth and credit from the burden that government has been imposing, and make it available for the development of domestic industry and the expansion of foreign trade. We ask the cooperation of business leaders, and we assure them that within its proper limitations the government will meet them half way.

"We are coming to understand the elements of the problem we face, and that is a long step toward solution.

Give us the earnest support of such men as I see gathered here, of such organs of sound policy as we are gathered to acclaim, and we shall not be long in putting our country on the right course, ready for the signal, 'Full speed ahead.'

Speech at Academy

The Administration's purpose to place the federal government on a sound business basis, even at the cost of offending 'a certain class of politicians,' was reaffirmed by President Harding yesterday in an address at a luncheon of the Academy of Political Science.

The task, he declared, would require 'persistent, determined, stony-hearted devotion to the public interest,' without a trace of sympathy for the officeholder whose only excuse for drawing a salary is that he needs the money. Loss of a certain sort of prestige to the Administration, the President said, was certain to result, though it might be compensated in the long run by a realization of the good accomplished for the general public.

Recapitulating the work already done by the reorganization commission created by Congress and by executive order of the Administration, the President said considerable progress was promised for the immediate future. He predicted that the reorganization task would be a long one, however, and asked for the cooperation and support of citizens everywhere and invited suggestions as to ways and means.

Present-Day Tendencies

"Everywhere we turn," said the President, "we note that government has in recent time assumed a more complex relationship to the public than it ever sustained before. The mobiliza-

tion of manpower, industrial forces and financial resources, which was made necessary in the war's exigencies, could only have been accomplished through the exertion of the utmost powers of government. These powers were exerted to the extreme limit, and stupendously important results were attained. As a result of that demonstration of government's capacity to force great results in emergencies, there has grown up a school of thought which assumes that even in time of peace the same autocratic authority might well be exercised in the general interest. Many men thoughtlessly urge that government took over the control, even the conduct, of many industries and facilities during the war; therefore followed a great increase in wages, a vast expansion of business activity; therefore why not assume that continuance of such control and management, in time of peace, would enable continuance of the same liberality in compensation and profits, the same intense business activity?

"Those who look below the surface know that the things which governments accomplished during the war were accomplished at a staggering cost; a cost which society could not bear for long; a cost that has left society burdened with debts which mortgage generations of the future. They know that the feverish seeming of prosperity was not genuine, but was possibly only because society was literally burning up its stocks of capital, and that this destruction of capital was responsible for the reaction and depression which are now felt universally. In this process the burdens of government were immensely increased, and it is for us now to find means of lightening those burdens.

"To bring economy and efficiency into government is a task second to none in difficulty. Few people, in or

out of the government, have any conception of the growth of the government business in the last decades before the world war; still fewer at all realize the pace to which the growth has been speeded up since the war started. The multiplication of departments, bureaux, divisions, functions, has resulted in a sort of geometrical increase in the tasks which confront the heads of executive departments when they face reconstruction problems.

"Fortunately the prospect is not so hopeless as might appear, because the present organization is so bad that the insistent application of a few established principles of sound business organization will result in immediate economies and provide a margin of available means to meet new demands. The party in power is pledged to economy and efficiency, and you may be assured that every energy is being directed to redeem that pledge to the last degree and with all promptness.

"At the beginning of his Administration President Taft secured from Congress the establishment of an Economy and Efficiency Commission. It made a comprehensive survey of activities, organization and personnel of the whole government establishment. The report on that survey was never printed, but it is available, and can be consulted to determine where wastages and overlappings of function are. The present Congress has already provided for a joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the government. A representative of the executive will serve with this committee, so that there is now in progress a thorough study of the whole problem. The task will require some time, and ultimate results must await it. More, it

will demand a resolute courage to effect the abolition of the useless and the coordination of the useful."

ORDER OPENS PORT:
WORKERS ARE IDLE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Re-opening the port zone yesterday, ordered by a government decree issued on Saturday, found the port laborers without work, according to announcement by the shipping concerns, which are organized as the "Centro de Navegacion."

The shippers asserted they would allow no vessels to be unloaded until after they had determined what action would be taken in view of the Argentine Government's refusal to give assurances that non-union labor would be allowed to work in the port. A note presented to the government by the Centro de Navegacion requesting this concession, was returned unanswered by the Minister of Finance with a notation that it was not in proper form.

At a meeting of the Centro de Navegacion yesterday, it was planned to consider withdrawal of ships from Argentine ports. The note returned by the government indicated that this action would follow refusal by the authorities to provide for the employment of non-union port labor.

Answering criticisms by the newspapers of the government's failure to specify the necessary conditions for the employment of workers, The "Epoca," the government organ, says the workers will be required to prove that they are skilled labor, and declares this requirement will shut out strikebreakers.

TARIFF BILL NOW
GOES TO PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House yesterday adopted the conference report on the emergency tariff bill, which now goes to the President. The vote was 245 to 97 after less than 30 minutes' debate, completing the measure's second trip through Congress since it was brought out last December 22. Democrats made little attempt to delay final action.

J. W. Fordney (R.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, announced that the general tariff bill, now under consideration by his committee, would include provision for American valuation of imports. In view of this, he said, the House conferees made no particular fight for the retention of such a provision in the temporary measure.

SHIP OWNERS STAND FIRM

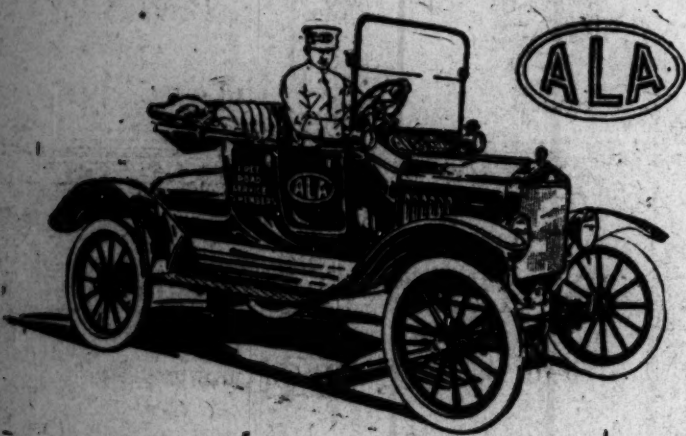
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Steamship Owners Association voted unanimously yesterday to adhere to its previous stand on wages and overtime. The association rejected the Secretary of Labor's report and proposal for arbitration with the striking ship workers.

RIGHT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The right of the state Attorney-General or his assistants to be present in the grand jury room and to offer evidence in criminal cases was established yesterday by decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court.

Free Automobile Road Service



Our Operators Not Permitted to Receive a Tip
For Their Service

Benefits:

- Legal defence for owner, family or operator for any violation of automobile laws.
- Legal defence in suits for property damage.
- Legal advice in any matter pertaining to automobile operation.
- The A. L. A. Green Book and maps furnished to all members.
- Disputed garage bills adjusted.
- Fifty automobiles on the road to render all possible service to members.
- Advice in reference to all automobile insurance.
- Our monthly magazine, "The Automobileist," keeps you fully posted at all times.
- Member's credit guaranteed at hotels and garages.
- Membership runs for one full year.
- Membership fee, including one year's subscription to our magazine, \$5.00.

AUTOMOBILE LEGAL ASSOCIATION

OFFICES: Boston, Mass., 4 Beacon St.; Springfield, Mass., 287 Main St.; New Haven, Conn., 125 Temple St.; Hartford, Conn., 51 Church St.; Providence, R. I., 111 North Main St.; Portland, Me., 100 Commercial St.; Cleveland, Ohio, 11200 E. 12th Ave., at 9th St.; E. W. Loomis Bank Bldg.; Cincinnati, Ohio, 11200 E. 12th Ave., at 9th St.

\$100,000,000
Government of the French Republic
Twenty-Year External Gold Loan 7½% Bonds

Dated June 1, 1921

Due June 1, 1941

Not subject to redemption prior to maturity

Interest payable June 1 and December 1. Principal and interest payable in New York at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any French taxes, present or future.

In the opinion of counsel, these Bonds are a legal investment for Savings Banks in Connecticut, Vermont and California.

Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100, registerable as to principal

In the Loan Contract under which these Bonds are to be issued, the French Government covenants to pay to J. P. Morgan & Co., during the first five years, as a Sinking Fund, the sum of not less than \$9,000,000 in cash per annum, in monthly instalments of not less than \$750,000 each, beginning July 1, 1921, such sums to be applied to the purchase of Bonds, if obtainable, at not exceeding par and accrued interest; any unexpended portion of any such instalment remaining in the Sinking Fund at the end of any month to be returned to the French Government.

We are receiving subscriptions, subject to allotment, for the above Bonds at

95% and accrued interest, to yield over 8%.

Subscription books will be opened at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, May 25, 1921, and will be closed in their discretion.

All subscriptions will be received subject to the issue and delivery to us of the Bonds as planned, and to the approval by our counsel of their form and execution. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for. Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York funds to their order, on or about June 10, 1921.

Temporary Bonds or Trust Receipts will be delivered pending the preparation of the definitive Bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co.	Brown Brothers & Co.	National City Company
First National Bank, New York	Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.	Bankers Trust Company
Guaranty Company of New York	Dillon, Read & Co.	Lee, Higginson & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	First National Bank of Boston	
Old Colony Trust Company	The National Shawmut Bank of Boston	
Merrill, Oldham & Co.	R. L. Day & Co.	
Parkinson & Burr	Estabrook & Co.	E. H. Rollins & Sons

May 24, 1921

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUDGET AND LOAN
IN GREAT BRITAIN

New Government Conversion
Operation and Their Financial
Effect Explained by Chan-
celor of the Exchequer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—If the budget fulfilled general expectation, and disappointed some faintly entertained hopes, by giving no relief to the taxpayer, it at least introduced new matter. The speech "opening the budget" was made by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, now holding the secure office of Lord Privy Seal, as the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne, was immersed in the endless coal wages negotiations. This preoccupation did not prevent him from being present in the House of Commons during the budget speech or from giving, an hour later, a courteous audience to the financial representatives of the press to explain the conversion operation which was the only surprise of the budget. Sir Robert created an excellent impression, less by enunciating sound methods than by his full grasp of practical details.

This conversion operation is of limited scope, and we are inclined not to confuse it with a funding scheme, a description the Treasury holds applicable to the transformation of the most elementary forms of floating debt—Treasury bills and overdrafts from the Bank of England—into long-dated securities. The present offer of the Treasury is addressed to holders of 5 per cent national war bonds maturing between now and September, 1925—a total of about £632,000,000—who are invited to exchange at once into a 3½ per cent stock. Accordingly as the war bonds mature earlier or later within the period fixed, a holder of £100 will receive from £163 to £180 nominal of the new stock. This would give holders from £5 12s. to £5 14s. per cent, an attractive return, seeing that none of the bonds concerned have ever been purchasable at prices yielding over 5½ per cent.

Terms of Exchange

As the National War bonds have the right to repayment at premiums varying from 10 to 20 per cent, this is an element of value not to be ignored. The terms of exchange do not wipe out but rather enhance the potentiality of capital appreciation. The new 3½ per cent are to enjoy a sinking fund of 1 per cent of the amount outstanding at the end of each half year, which will be applied to purchase of the stock in the market in the following six months. The sinking fund will begin a year hence and will be suspended if the price passes 80. The new stock is estimated to be worth about 62 of its par value, so there is plenty of scope for appreciation under the influence of constant sinking fund purchases. The government retains the option to repay at par 40 years hence any outstanding portion of the loan, an option so little likely to be exercised that the stock is regarded as practically perpetual if holders resist the temptation to sell at an ever-rising price. Holders of war bonds are given up to May 28 to declare for conversion.

All the war bonds to which the offer applies are not expected to take advantage of it. Of the total of £632,000,000 no less than £403,000,000 have only two years to run, and a substantial proportion of them is believed to be in the hands of banks and other institutions which hold the bonds solely because of their early maturity. The longer the proportion of holders who elect to stand by the original terms of issue the smaller will be the relief of the Treasury from the obligation of finding within the next 4½ years large sums from taxation or re-borrowings to meet maturing internal obligations.

The Cost of Relief

If only two-thirds of the bonds are converted, the Treasury will escape the necessity of raising £400,000,000 in four and a half years, at a cost of about £2,245,000 in additional interest per annum, and an annual provision for sinking fund beginning at £12,950,000 and becoming less each year. This looks a big price to pay for the relief obtained, but the postponement of £400,000,000 of repayments is not the sum total of the relief. For these repayments might have materially aggravated the difficulties attending the two supreme and delicate financial operations that must be attacked—the provision of instalments, combining interest and principal of the debt to the United States of America, and the funding of the £1,300,000,000 of Treasury bills and bank advances. Thus the additional annual burden entailed by the conversion is the price not only of postponement but of a little freedom for tackling much more formidable problems. The new loan does mean that the next generation will have to take its share of the cost of the war, but at least the present generation is not evading its responsibilities.

For the new budget foresees a tax revenue of £964,000,000, which is £67,725,000 less than the actual tax revenue of the past year, but as the removal of the excess profits duty cuts out £95,161,000, the general body of taxpayers is providing more than ever before, and that in lean times. The whole normal or recurrent expenditure foreseen in the budget is £974,000,000, and this includes £27,000,000 for the Post Office, whose own receipts are put at £60,000,000. Thus in reality tax revenue is estimated to exceed the true expenditure of the year by £50,000,000. A year ago the budget introduced a new feature by separating "miscellaneous" receipts

into two sub-divisions, "ordinary," which takes in seigniorage on fractional currency and other oddments, and "special," restricted to the produce of sales of war assets. Now this mild reformation has been carried another stage. In the "final balance sheet" a line is drawn under "ordinary" receipts and expenditure, and "special revenue arising from the realization of war assets," put at £155,000,000, segregated. Against it are charged the cost of winding up war departments, munitions, shipping, food and so forth, and the balance of £92,785,000 is provisionally earmarked for the liquidation of the railway companies' claims for arrears of maintenance and deterioration of property during the control period. Railway shareholders are pleased to find the ominous suggestion that the government might seek to evade these just claims set at rest by a footnote in the Financial Statement which gives the budget in brief.

Effect of Lower Rates

One cannot consider the reduction from 7 to 6½ per cent in the bank rate which followed quickly on the announcement of the new loan as absolutely connected with that operation. Yet the two are associated in a sense; it only because both are steps toward the more effective handling of the big debt problems. Taken as an ordinary monetary movement the fall in bank rate had been prefigured by two successive reductions in Treasury bill rates, which indicated that the official minimum had ceased to be a true reflection of the tone and attitude of Lombard Street. The lowering of the standard by which the cost of bank advances is regulated is very welcome at a moment when industry and enterprise need all the relief and encouragement that can be obtained.

CANADIAN TIMBER
TO BE EXPLOITED

British Financiers Say That De-
mand for Houses Is Bound
to Boom Demand for Lumber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—A group of British financiers, including Sir Conno Guthrie, Sir Lionel Fletcher, Col. Reginald S. Chaplin and Frederick Benson, arrived in Canada recently in connection with the exploitation of a lumber area of over 400 square miles in British Columbia, around the Revelstoke district. "We realize," said Mr. Benson to an interviewer in Montreal, "that the timber industry, as rubber and other industries, is at a very low ebb just now, but as soon as exchange rights itself, not necessarily to normal, but to an appreciable extent, and just as soon as European countries are able to buy, then the inevitable must result; then cement, rubber, timber, and similar commodities must come into their own. Those with any courage and money must realize that now is the time to buy and to invest, and to get ready for the trade that is bound to develop, especially in timber. Just as soon as labor becomes cheaper, houses must be constructed. Far-seeing people will realize that there is no finer investment in the world than timber, if bought wisely, because you have the advantage, while cutting and manufacturing a certain amount of lumber, that the standing timber is always increasing in value."

Mr. Benson said that mills would be erected on the property in British Columbia, and he added that, in his opinion, when the Panama Canal began to boom and the Pacific coast lumber industry became active, the interior of British Columbia would come into its own.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Highest prices this season were reached by July delivery in the wheat market yesterday. Closing prices were slightly lower than high, with May at 1.67½, and July at 1.27½. Corn made fractional losses, despite strength at the opening. Hogs were lower, provisions firmer. May rye 1.53½, July rye 1.52½. September rye 1.07½. May barley 66½, July barley 64½. May pork 17.25, July pork 17.25. May lard 9.37, July lard 9.67, September lard 10.00, May ribs 9.95, July ribs 10.00, September ribs 10.25.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.95½	\$3.95½	\$4.86½
France (Belgian)	0.85½	0.87½	1.920
France (Swiss)	0.1792	0.1820	1.920
Lire	0.0539½	0.0548½	1.920
Guilder	35.60	35.90	4.020
German mark	0.163½	0.170	2.380
Canadian dollar	89½	89½	1.920
Argentine pesos	3.118	3.1625	4.825
Dracmas (Greek)	0.052	0.052	1.920
Peetas	1243	1243	1.920
Swedish kroner	2345	2345	2.680
Norwegian kroner	1.832	1.832	2.680
Danish kroner	1.810	1.810	2.680

CRUDE PETROLEUM RECEIPTS

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania.—The receipts of crude petroleum during April by the eastern pipe lines aggregate 1,952,839 barrels, a decrease of 3459 barrels, according to The Derrick. The receipts by the Illinois totaled 593,287 barrels, a loss of 145,575 barrels. Regular deliveries of eastern lines during April aggregated 3,030,467 barrels, a gain of 431,245 barrels during the month. Stocks held by eastern lines at the end of April were 10,289,941 barrels, an increase of 551,174 barrels.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Federal Government proposes to prohibit the export of wool for a period of six months unless arrangements are made for its sale at a minimum price of 8d. per pound.

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS MARKET

Steady Progress Toward Stable
Basis of Values and Normal
Volume of Business Is Re-
ported in the Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Steady progress is being made in primary cotton goods markets toward both a stable basis of values and a normal volume of business. Despite the fact that generally speaking there was a slowing up during the past week in the buying durry which took place a week or two ago, dealing still continued in fair volume. Prices have held firm in most instances and not only have buyers been manifesting more confidence in current values, but manufacturers themselves are growing more optimistic and are gradually abandoning their shortened production policies even though the volume of orders they have in hand at the moment may not warrant further progress in that direction.

It is generally admitted that stocks in distributing channels are very low, this is a favorite refuge for producers when buying is light, but there are ample proofs that it is fully backed up by the facts this time. Both the cotton mills themselves and also the jobbers report unprecedented quantities of goods shipped from their establishments by express, parcel post or auto truck. Deliveries by such methods are expensive and would not be continued longer than absolutely necessary, yet the traffic of this kind has been steady for several months and has shown increasing rather than decreasing tendencies. There is no other explanation for it than that buyers have postponed the time of purchase until the last possible moment and are entirely out of the lines for which rush orders are placed. Until recently they have been buying in small lots only, but during the past few weeks orders have been coming forward that are more normal in quantities involved, a natural result of the greater confidence in values.

Prospects Considered Better

Buyers in the primary textile markets have to anticipate conditions far ahead, and until recently they saw but very slight indications of the general situation in labor costs that was inevitable. Now that a start has been made in steel, shipping, railroads, building, and other lines toward reducing labor costs, there is a better prospect of a resumption of more normal business and the reemployment of the thousands that have been out of work. That is the prospect that has stiffened the courage of buyers in the cotton goods markets, and although operations are still cautious, there is a disposition to lay in slightly larger stocks than has hitherto been common, for 10 months at least.

Export demand continues and has figured as quite a factor in the markets during the past week. Retail trade, figuring percentages, has been much nearer a normal volume than has production, especially in cotton goods, and these factors are now making themselves felt in the primary markets for the first time. Fine goods manufacturers using combed yarns report a steady demand for fancy fabrics and for regular lines of specialty goods from regular customers. Semi-fancy constructions, such as poplins, oxfords, shirtings with more or less colored yarn work, silk and cottons and such materials are moving in a limited way and the prices are sufficient to cover most mill costs. On the plainer constructions, however, such as lawns, voiles, organdies, and the like the demand has been very slow and the prices available have been such as to involve net loss to most mills. It is on such fabrics as these, however, that the majority of fine goods mills depend for their bulk production and they cannot run on a normal basis until a certain amount of such business is available.

Print Cloth Moving

Print cloths have been moving steadily during the past week and at times have had surges of real activity. The 36 and 38½-inch styles with some of the 40-inch widths have shared the bulk of the trade, and prices have held firm until the very close of the past week when a slight softening was evident on certain numbers. On 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64 by 60s the general market has held around 6½ cents, with southern mills taking business freely at that level, and Fall River mills asking 7 cents, and getting it in a number of instances. During the last two days of the week, however, after the buying had slackened considerably, several offers at 6½ cents were heard and caused little surprise. Sheedings have been very active for a month and continued so during the past week with slight advances in price noted on a few constructions. Not only have many of the large users of such goods been prominent among the buyers, but the manufacturing trades serving the motor industry have also come forward, and good-sized quantities have been bought also for export to China and Levantine quarters.

Yarns are not so active as a week ago, but much more than a month ago. Tire yarn business is now coming forward in such a way that some mills serving that trade are obliged to put on night shifts after having been closed down completely for six months or more and having reopened only a few weeks ago. Knitters and the weaving trade have been buyers, and the size of the individual orders is said to be more nearly normal than has

been seen for nearly a year. Southern spinners are still underbidding eastern yarn mills by a wide margin, both on combed and carded yarns, but the healthier state of the market is seen in the fact that eastern mills are getting more and more business on the quality basis despite their higher prices.

FRENCH LOAN IN
UNITED STATES

New York Exchange Admits to
List \$100,000,000 7½ Per
Cent 20-Year Gold Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the list the new French Republic \$100,000,000 7½ per cent 20-year gold bonds which are to be offered to the public on Wednesday at 95 and interest, yielding slightly above 8 per cent. The loan is to be underwritten by a country-wide syndicate of dealers now being formed by J. P. Morgan & Co.

The bonds are not subject to redemption before maturity, but the French Government covenants to pay \$9,000,000 annually in monthly installments of \$750,000 as a sinking fund, which is to be used to purchase bonds in the market at not to exceed par and accrued interest. Any unexpended portion of any such monthly installment is to be returned to the French Government.

The proceeds of the issue will be used to retire obligations of the French Government maturing in the United States during the current year and for such purchases of foodstuffs and raw materials as the French Government may be required to make in the United States.

Three French debts, it is reported, will be retired by the loan, the issue of \$50,000,000 City of Paris bonds, about \$9,500,000 Treasury certificates now in this market, and a \$10,000,000 obligation due to the United States Government in August.

CHEERFUL FEELING
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—While the feeling on the stock exchange was cheerful yesterday, the markets were spotty. Gift-edged investment issues were strong on purchasing for investment account. French loans displayed more stability, while Polish and German loans were weaker.

Oil shares were inclined to sag, but changes were narrow. Shell Transport & Trading was 5-16 and Mexican Eagle 6-16. The industrial department was well maintained. Hudson's Bay was 6¾. Kaffirs were quiet.

NEW YORK MARKET
GENERALLY HIGHER

NEW YORK, New York.—Conflicting movements attended dealings in yesterday's stock market, but the trend for the most part was toward higher prices. Losses were sustained by the motor group toward the close, impairing gains among oils and rails. Mexican Petroleum made the greatest advance, while Studebaker, Pierce-Arrow and Cuba Cane were notable among the reverses. Call money was easier at 6½ per cent. Sales totaled 657,500 shares.

The close was irregular: Studebaker, 73½, off 3¼; Steel 33½, up 1; Mexican Petroleum 149½, up 3¼; Reading 71, up ¾; Cuba Cane preferred 56½, off 2¼.

STEEL PRICES UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, New York.—The average price of eight principal iron and steel products, as quoted by the Iron Age, remained unchanged last week at \$27.59. The United States Steel Corporation's level for the same products is \$58.42. Not only the eight products used in determining the average showed no change, but also the whole list was firm in spite of repeated rumors of shading and cuts on the part of some independents. Heavy steel scrap, Pittsburgh, advanced to \$13.50 a gross ton from \$13, and No. 1 cast, Chicago, advanced to \$14 from \$13.50 a net ton.

CROP PRICES DROP LOWER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The level of prices paid producers for the principal crops decreased about 7.6 per cent during April. In the last 10 years the price level increased about 6.7 per cent in the like period. On May 1 the index figure was about 64.5 per cent lower than a year ago, 56.2 per cent lower than two years ago, and 37.3 per cent lower than the average of the last 10 years on May 1.

JAPANESE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—"I think Japan is on the road to rapid recovery and ought soon to be solidly on her feet," said A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank of New York, on his arrival here from the Far East. He said that Japan is in a far better state than most countries, commercially.

MEXICAN LOCOMOTIVE ORDER

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—President Samuel Vauclain of the Baldwin Locomotive Works has closed an order for 11 freight locomotives, consolidation type, for the Mexican Railway.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed easy yesterday. July 12.36, October 13.08, December 13.45, January 13.55, March 13.90. Spot quiet, middling 12.50.

WAY TO LIQUIDATE
GOODS IN ARGENTINA

Method of Disposing of Accumu-
lation of Surplus American
Stocks Without Losing Friend-
ship and Business Is Outlined

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Unless American export representatives radically change the methods they are using for disposing of the huge stocks of rejected American goods in Buenos Aires, they will lose nearly all the trade they have built up in the last five years, according to a statement made to The Christian Science Monitor by Max W. Boley, delegate of the American Chamber of Commerce to the Cleveland convention of the National Foreign Trade Council. Mr. Boley intends to present to the convention a plan for disposing of these stocks without losing customers, and in outlining this plan just before he departed for New York, he said:

One of the problems that momentarily is causing most concern to American exporters is that which arises from the situation caused by the heavy accumulation in Argentine ports of rejected American merchandise, placed at the disposal of the exporters by the Argentine importers, who have either refused outright to accept goods which they have bought or who agree to accept them only on terms not provided for in the original contracts.

The reasons given by the Argentine importers in explaining their action include:

Failure of American shippers to make deliveries according to contract, the importers claiming the right to refuse to accept shipments which arrive several weeks or months after the date on which promised;

Difference between the quality of the merchandise and that of the sample on which the order was obtained;

Poor preparation of merchandise, with a resultant deterioration;

The unfavorable exchange against the Argentine importer, and the financial situation of some of the buyers.

Seeking a Remedy

The failure to find a method that will permit a more or less favorable and equitable liquidation of the stocks of merchandise now on hand is not due entirely to the general situation in the Argentine Republic, but is traceable also to the forms or methods which so far have been employed.

The situation in Argentina today is the same as that to be found in all other countries as a result of the winding up of wartime conditions and the return to normal times. All the producing nations are again competing in open markets and there is an excess of offers over demand, resulting in the enormous and keen competition of today and the very pronounced reduction in prices for nearly all articles.

In Argentina this general situation is aggravated by the methods which are being used by American manufacturers and their representatives in their efforts to get rid of all the merchandise they have in Argentina as quickly as possible, efforts which merely add to the confusion already reigning.

The method now being followed is to offer merchandise to importing wholesalers, who are not interested in such offers because they themselves are overstocked with goods bought at high prices and they are trying to dispose of their own stocks to the best possible advantage. The American representatives, therefore, are forced to seek out the less important houses, and allow it to be offered only as required by the market. This method would result in an immediate movement toward normal, as it would bring about the calm and confidence that is necessary for normal business, and would enable commerce to get its bearings again. To force a market after its capacity has already been overstrained can only result in an unfavorable reaction.

Undoubtedly, the American representatives are within their rights in making these offers, but the result is disastrous, not only for the American exporter, but also for the exporter's client, the importing wholesaler, who has to face a ruinous competition on the part of the very people he buys from.

All this makes the situation worse than it would otherwise be, whereas the effort should be made to relieve the situation and prevent the client who was the friend of yesterday and is resentful today from becoming the enemy of tomorrow, when he will refuse to favor American business with new orders and will present a passive resistance to everything American.

The only practical method is to retire all merchandise from the market and allow it to be offered only as required by the market. This method would result in an immediate movement toward normal, as it would bring about the calm and confidence that is necessary for normal business, and would enable commerce to get its bearings again. To force a market after its capacity has already been overstrained can only result in an unfavorable reaction.

With the normalizing of the situation and the return to confidence that would follow the retiring of these huge stocks from the market, the American

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exporter could then commence a slow liquidation that would be assured of a more successful result. Such liquidation should not, however, be put into the hands of established business houses, no matter what their standing, such houses would constantly regard such houses as competitors. The direction could be entrusted to an individual, or a sort of trust company could be organized for the purpose.

The immediate advantages of the proposed liquidation methods would be the more careful preparation and care of the merchandise, the reduction of expenses for government warehouses, insurance, etc., and an immediate sale in accordance with the necessities of the market, and, therefore, at a better price than can possibly be obtained by forcing the goods on to unwilling buyers.

Such liquidation of American merchandise would have nothing to fear from foreign competition as no importer would send orders abroad for merchandise that was being liquidated in his own market, as he would thus be exposing himself to a price-cutting contest which he could not face. On the other hand, the Argentine importer would not look upon such an organization as a competitor, but would find it to his advantage to enter into reciprocal relations with the liquidating organization, buying the goods it offered at prices to be arranged with the importer. The importer also would recognize the reasons that led to the organizing of such a liquidation, and would be prompted by his own desire to purchase certain merchandise in salable quantities. His friendship and trade would thus be retained, and when goods he wanted could not be found among the stocks to be liquidated, it would be easier to get his order for American exporters, whereas the present methods of forced liquidation are forcing the trade away from Americans.

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NEW ZEALAND FINDS
FINANCES STRONG

Public Treasury Reported in Good
Shape Even in Face of Tremendous Fall in the Prices of
Wool That Pinches Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand's public finance is in a very sound condition. This is fortunate for the Dominion, because the big fall in the values of wool and other products has had a serious effect on the export trade, and many of the farmers and business people are feeling temporarily the pinch of financial stringency. The coarse wool that forms the bulk of New Zealand's clip was almost unsalable in the early months of this year.

The national income for the 12 months ended March 31, 1921, was in the neighborhood of £30,000,000, and the excess of revenue over expenditure was rather more than £5,000,000. When announcing these figures, the Minister of Finance was able to add that the accumulated surpluses of the last five years amounted to £17,500,000, of which sum £13,500,000 had been transferred to the discharged soldiers' settlement account and was earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. Most of the money had been used to buy land for the soldiers, who will repay the government by instalments. Then the government had about £4,500,000 invested in British war bonds and other gilt-edged securities, and it was carrying substantial balances in the public accounts. These are big figures for a country with a population of not much more than 1,000,000 persons, and they show not merely that the government has been cautious but that the prosperity of the country is firmly based on production.

A temporary fall in the price of New Zealand meat on the London market has been embarrassing to the farmers and has been due in part to events in the United States. Just what those events are has not been explained at this end. A year or so ago the export of New Zealand meats to the United States was undertaken on a fairly large scale, and reports that came back indicated that the American consumers were pleased with both the quality and the price of the product sent them from this country. The additional outlet was valuable, owing to the heavy accumulations of meat in the storage here, and a contract was made for the sale of some hundreds of thousands of pounds for the American market for shipment at the end of last year and the beginning of this year. But most of the goods has not entered the United States at all, having been diverted to the London market and sold there in competition with the meat shipped direct from New Zealand, with the result that the price has been depressed.

ST. LOUIS BANK RATE INCREASE

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank has announced a rate of 6 per cent, an increase of ½ per cent, on paper maturing within 90 days, discounted for member banks and secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes. The change was made to bring the rate in line with that of other reserve districts.

HULL, England.—A prominent Hull business man connected with shipping who has just returned from a tour of the shipbuilding yards in Germany makes some disquieting comparison of the condition of affairs there with those existing in England. He states that the German workman, although paid wages much lower than those ruling in the engineering industry here, had a smart appearance, and there was a general air of satisfaction among them. They are able to get very little meat, there is no white bread and little milk, but they are working their hardest and there is no loafing.

At the great iron works of Lauchhammer at Riesa on the Elbe 14,000 men are fully employed and the Vulcan Company, who built the Imperator, are employing 8000 men at their Hamburg and Stettin shipyards where work goes on night and day. A new shipyard has been started on the Elbe since the armistice, with berths for 24 ships all fully occupied. A number of English ships are undergoing repairs in German yards; the owners of these vessels have their representatives over in Germany superintending the work and they commented on the expeditious and workmanlike way in which the contracts are being fulfilled. The charges are most reasonable in comparison with those in England and they are highly satisfied. The splendid organization of the yards was most impressive, he said. There was a shortage of coal in Germany, but the furnaces were being kept going with an admixture of coal briquettes and turf. English business men were received with open arms, but that did not apply to Frenchmen. Germany seems bent upon having a new mercantile fleet and it looks as if the Allies are getting old scrap iron as indemnity.

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EIGHT AMERICAN GOLFERS VICTORS

United States Players Show Up Strongly in the First Round of the British Amateur Championship Tourney at Hoylake

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LIVERPOOL, England (Monday).—The international favor of the United Kingdom amateur golf championship, which commenced on the links of the Royal Liverpool Club at Hoylake today, was provided by the matches in which 10 United States players were competing for a passage into the second round. Eight of the visitors survived the first round, and a lead of 12 strokes was gained by the American team. W. L. Thompson, who was defeated by R. Burton by 3 and 1, and G. Manley who lost to R. G. McNaughton by 1 and 6. J. W. Platt was obliged to scratch from the championship before the play began.

Charles Evans Jr., Francis Outmet and R. T. Jones Jr., won their matches in great style. Evans met a strong opponent in D. S. Crowther, former winner of important trophies outside the championship, and in playing a fine game from the tee and putting well eventually won by 5 up and 4 to play. Evans holed a putt right across the green at the fourth hole. In C. E. Dick, Outmet met one who was playing on his own course and only won by 3 and 3 after a close game. The American was only 1 up at his turn, but he gained a lead at the eleventh and never looked back.

It was a great struggle between Jones and G. C. Manford, the formidable Scottish golfer, and on the way out first one then the other took the lead, the American finally securing the advantage of one at the turn. With two up at the eleventh hole Jones maintained this advantage and even increased it at the sixteenth hole, thus winning by 3 and 2.

Of the other Americans, P. H. Hunter defeated E. C. Carter, the Irish champion, by 4 and 3; W. C. Hunt defeated A. C. Crichon by 3 and 1; J. H. Douglas defeated R. W. Crumrack by 1 up; F. J. Wright defeated M. W. Seymour 1 up, while W. C. Fowkes Jr. had a walkover at the expense of R. C. O. Hutchinson, who scratched.

The notable British winners were: T. D. Armour, who defeated H. R. Orr by 4 and 2; H. H. Hilton, who defeated M. K. Foster by 5 and 4; John Ball, the conqueror of Alexander Howard by 3 and 2; E. W. E. Holderness, who easily beat W. Walker by 7 and 6; and Maj. C. O. Heslet, who had a similar triumph at the expense of G. E. Farrar. Lord Charles Hope had an unexpected walkover, as did Carl Bretherton but R. H. Wethered, the Oxford varsity player, lost to F. E. Pegler, 4 and 3.

A good match between A. V. Hambro and Douglas Grant resulted in a win for the former by 2 up. The entry list of 223 players has thus been narrowed down in preparation for the second round, the final match of which will be the meeting of C. J. H. Tolley, British champion, with J. P. Guldford of Boston, Massachusetts.

BRITISH ISLES LEADING SPAIN

F. G. Lowe and Randolph Lycett Win Singles Matches in Davis Cup Tennis Competition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—The British Isles opened the Davis Cup lawn tennis campaign for 1921 by defeating Spain in the two singles matches played today on the hard courts of the London Country Club at Hendon. A. R. F. King, being unable to play, F. G. Lowe and Randolph Lycett represented the home country, the former defeating Count De Gomar by 3 sets to 1 and the latter winning a fine contest from Marcel Alonso, the Spanish singles champion, by 3 sets to 0.

Lycett scored the first point in this season's competition, commencing with service before a scanty crowd which dictated little general interest in the contest. The score was soon 4 games to 1 in favor of the British Isles through Alonso dropping his service; but then the Spaniard rallied nicely and by clever driving from the base line outmaneuvered Lycett, ultimately losing the set by 6-4. In the second set it appeared that British sportsmanship in waiving the right to play on grass was giving no advantage to the visitor, who had difficulty in keeping his feet. Out of eight games served he won only twice, Alonso losing all his services though he was keeping excellent length from the backline. Lycett commenced badly by losing service, but then won five games running before the sequence was interrupted. His placing down the side lines was too good for the Spaniard, whose attempted fast service did not prove sufficient counter advantage and the set went to the British Isles by 6-3. The third set was distinguished by the remarkable restraint displayed by Alonso. Starting well, he captured the first two games, but then lost five in succession. Making a final rally he took the eighth and ninth, but with distinct prospect of taking set, he failed before the superior coolness of his experienced opponent who in the end was outdriving him. It was a fast match all through and very creditable to the Spanish team, which was making its first appearance in Davis Cup play.

Lowe's match with Gomar was in vivid contrast with the previous con-

TEST. LOWE FORCED THE SPANARD TO PLAY HIM AT HIS OWN GAME—VERY SLOW TO WATCH WITH LONG RALLIES, ONE OF WHICH RAN TO 50 STROKES. BOTH PLAYERS DISPLAYED GREAT SKILL AND STRENGTH WITH THE BACKHAND AND DROVE ACCURATELY, BUT SOMETIMES TO LITTLE PURPOSE. GOMAR, SERVING DOUBLE FAULTS, LOST THE FIRST SET 6-3. THE SECOND SET, PROGRESSING WITH VARYING FORTUNE, FINALLY WENT TO SPAIN AT 4-6. THE THIRD AND FOURTH SETS, HOWEVER, SHOWED THE FORMER CAMBRIDGE BLUE COMPLETELY ON TOP OF THE SPANARD, WHO COULD TAKE ONLY ONE GAME OUT OF 12. THUS THE BRITISH ISLES GAINED A USEFUL LEAD AND HAVE ONLY TO CAPTURE THE DOUBLES MATCH TUESDAY TO WIN THE CUP AND EARN THE RIGHT TO MEET EITHER CANADA OR AUSTRALIA IN THE NEXT ROUND.

test. Lowe forced the Spaniard to play him at his own game—very slow to watch with long rallies, one of which ran to 50 strokes. Both players displayed great skill and strength with the backhand and drove accurately, but sometimes to little purpose. Gomar, serving double faults, lost the first set 6-3. The second set, progressing with varying fortune, finally went to Spain at 4-6. The third and fourth sets, however, showed the former Cambridge Blue completely on top of the Spaniard, who could take only one game out of 12. Thus the British Isles gained a useful lead and have only to capture the doubles match Tuesday to win the cup and earn the right to meet either Canada or Australia in the next round.

CENTRAL LEAGUE IS INDEPENDENT

Declines an Invitation to Join the Scottish Association Football League at a Recent Meeting

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At a meeting held in Edinburgh recently the Central League clubs declined to link themselves up with the Scottish Association Football League. The latter body had invited the Central League clubs to make application individually in view of the desire to reconstitute the second division of the Scottish League. The truth is that the Scottish League competition fell flat this spring. Since practically halfway through the season it was almost a certainty that the Glasgow Rangers would win the championship and, that being so, chief interest vanished from the competition and there really was nothing for the other clubs to strive after. Attendance was lower in consequence and some clubs were hard hit, although such as the Rangers, Celtic, Partick Thistle, Heart of Midlothian, Dundee, Aberdeen, and a few others invariably drew big "houses." To prevent a recurrence of such a dull time, the Scottish League authorities found themselves compelled, after many years of refusal, to agree to automatic promotion and relegation, as has been in vogue in the English League for many years.

It is necessary, in order to adopt the system, to have a second division, to which the higher order of clubs could descend and from which the lower order could rise. It has come to be recognized, too, that a Scottish League of 22 clubs is much too large, and the reformation of a second division would provide an excuse to cut down the number to 20, the proposal being that at the close of next season, 1921-22, the three bottom clubs in the Scottish League should go down to the second division and the top club in the second division go up. Thenceforward two clubs would go down each season and two would rise. Had that been the policy of the Scottish League in the past there would have been no break up of the second division, and no such powerful and flourishing conglomeration as the Central League has proved itself to be.

There are, however, some clubs in the Central League that seem to have a hankering after Scottish League football, and promotion to the first division thereof would be their great aim, but the more provincial or country clubs are well aware that they could not carry on in the first division of the Scottish League and send their names to Sidney T. Sharp, secretary, The Wellington, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Those desiring to contribute to the fund are requested to forward their subscriptions to Walter Penn Shipley, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Intending competitors in the problem composing tournament should forward their entries by June 15 to James F. Magee Jr., Hamilton Court, Philadelphia.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Manhattan Chess Club was held at the Sherman Square Hotel, with the following officers elected: President, H. R. Limburg; vice-president, E. S. Maddock; treasurer, O. W. Field; secretary, F. K. Perkins; directors, R. Raubitschek, L. B. Meyer, J. Finn, W. H. Felling, H. S. Holt, H. I. Ladd and H. J. Lowenthal.

Little Sam Reschewski lost two games in a recent exhibition at Detroit, Michigan. He has dropped one game occasionally but not more than one in any previous exhibition.

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The final match in the Woodhouse Cup competition, England, in which Bradford defeated Huddersfield, follows:

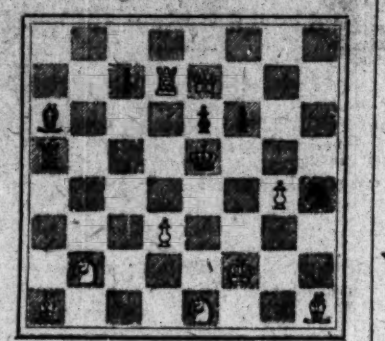
BRADFORD HUDDERSFIELD
1-J. Foulds 1/2 H. E. Atkins 1/2
2-H. W. Hodgk 1/2 C. W. Roberts 1/2
3-H. K. Brooke 1/2 J. Minchcliffe 0
4-A. Shackleton 0 Dr. Robinson 1
5-W. C. Wilson 0 H. A. Cadman 1/2
6-J. A. Woodard 1/2 W. H. Hallett 1/2
7-J. R. Deacon 0 J. A. Liveridge 1
8-J. W. Morton 1 H. J. Lofthouse 0
9-F. G. Mawcett 1 F. Lee 0
10-T. Hillary 1/2 J. Calvert 1/2

The following game is from the Berlin, Germany, tournament.

White Black
1-P-Q4 R-K5
2-P-K3 P-Q4
3-K-Q3 K-K5
4-P-K3 K-K1
5-R-R4 Q-R3
6-Q-Q2 P-B4
7-P-B4 K-Q3
8-P-K3 P-B3
9-K-P3 K-P3
10-K-K1 P-P4
11-K-K1 P-P4

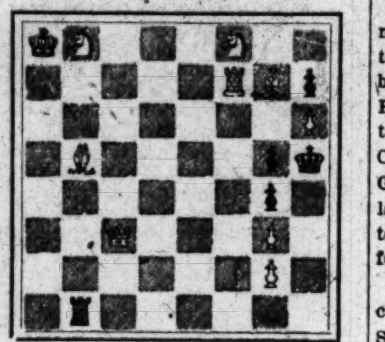
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 263
By J. W. Harper
Whitely Bay, Northumberland, England
Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor
Black Pieces 7



White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 264
By D. J. Dentmore
Black Pieces 5

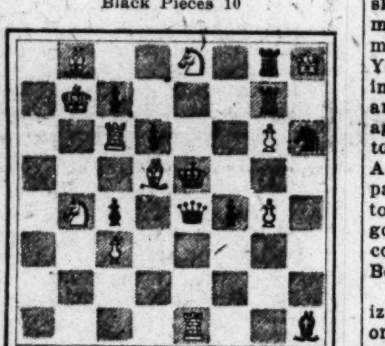


White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 261. 1. R-K5 K-K4
2. R-R7 R-R7
Prob. Comp. By H. Weenick Kt-B2

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
An unpin, half-pin and cross check combine, in the evolution of the two move problem.

By J. Hartung
Black Pieces 10



White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

Plans are rapidly being completed for the eighth American Chess Congress to be held at Atlantic City, July 6-19. Tournaments for all classes are scheduled and players visiting the summer resort on that date should send their names to Sidney T. Sharp, secretary, The Wellington, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Those desiring to contribute to the fund are requested to forward their subscriptions to Walter Penn Shipley, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Intending competitors in the problem composing tournament should forward their entries by June 15 to James F. Magee Jr., Hamilton Court, Philadelphia.

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CLEVELAND WINNER OVER RED SOX, 4 TO 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	22	13	.629
New York	19	12	.613
Detroit	18	13	.586
Washington	17	17	.500
Boston	13	18	.424
St. Louis	15	18	.455
Chicago	13	17	.433
Philadelphia	10	21	.323

RESULTS MONDAY
Cleveland 4, Boston 1
Washington 3, Chicago 5
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 2
New York 4, St. Louis 4

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland
New York at St. Louis
Washington at Chicago
Philadelphia at Detroit

Specialty to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The eastern and western clubs of the American Baseball League divided yesterday's games. Cleveland won from the Boston Red Sox by the one-sided score of 4 to 1. J. C. Bagby, Cleveland pitcher, held the Red Sox to four hits, and also scored the last run for the American champions. W. L. Gardner made three hits in four times up. The Detroit Tigers evened the series with Philadelphia by taking yesterday's game, 5 to 2. Detroit made 14 hits to the Athletics' 10. New York tied the score with St. Louis in the sixth inning and finally won out by scoring two more runs in the ninth, giving them a 6 to 4 victory. St. Louis, however, outthrew the Highlanders, making 11 hits to their 6. The Washington Senators outthrew the Chicago White Sox by three, and won the game, 9 to 5. Chicago made three errors and Washington none.

YOUNG BOYS WIN FROM SERVETTE

Central Switzerland Champions Defeat the Winners of French Switzerland in the Final Pool

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Another match in the final pool of the competition for the Swiss Association football championship took place at La Pontaise, Lausanne, on April 24, between Young Boys, the winners in Central Switzerland, and Servette of Geneva, winners in French Switzerland, and a fast game ended in a victory for Young Boys by the comfortable margin of 3 goals to 1.

Servette kicked off, and opened proceedings with some brisk attacks, the Servette goal keeper having to deal with a succession of hard shots. Two corners were forced by the Geneva club, but they were of little assistance. Then Young Boys began to make excursions to their opponents' territory, but there they encountered the Servette halfbacks, who proved an obstacle not easily surmounted.

Once again the Servette forwards broke away but a dashing run ended in the center-forward scraping the bar with a close shot. The Servette forwards, although very dashing and willing, did not control the ball as skillfully as is their usual wont, and many opportunities of scoring were missed by the three inside men. The Young Boys, on the other hand, were in great form, and improving more and more as play progressed, managed after half an hour had elapsed, to penetrate their opponents' defense. A bout of combined long and short passing brought the scene of action to within close range of the Servette goal, and a shot into the right-hand corner of the net gave the Young Boys their lead.

The Servette men, seeking to equalize matters, made gallant efforts, and on one occasion the cross-bar was hit with a fast shot from a distance of 15 yards. The ball rebounded into play and was swept into the net. The teams did not remain on a level footing for long, however, for immediately after Servette had scored, the Young Boys again managed to get through and put on another goal. Half-time thus arrived with the Central Switzerland champions leading by 2 goals to 1.

For a quarter of an hour after the restart, the game was evenly balanced, each side pressing in turn. The Young Boys were the more impressive on account of their obvious determination to win, but could claim very little actual superiority. About this time the keenness reflected itself in the play and several fouls were given for infringements of the rules.

From one of these free kicks the Servette forwards gained possession of the ball, and missed scoring only by inches. During the last 10 minutes the Servette team showed some signs of recovering lost ground, but the Young Boys' fullbacks cleared well whenever called upon so to do. Three minutes from the end, the Berner men got well away together, and terminated their effort by netting a goal. The only other match between first division teams on April 24 was that at Chaux-de-Fonds, between Etrole and Fribourg; this ending in a goalless draw.

DISTILLERY WINS AGAIN BY 1 GOAL TO 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—The semi-final ties for the Belfast Charity Association football cup were played on April 20 and resulted in a win for Distillery at the expense of Brantwood and a draw between Glentoran and Belfast United. The meeting of the latter pair at the Linfield enclosure looked like ending in an easy victory for Glentoran, the Irish cup holders. As matters turned out, the Glentoran men had a very hard battle to avoid defeat. James Shields scored a good goal early in the second half, and it was close on time when Alfred Snape succeeded in clearing matters. The game between Distillery and Brantwood was played on Cliftonville's ground before a very large crowd. Early in the second half Patrick Dalrymple scored a goal for Distillery. The Brantwood custodian had held of the ball just below the crossbar, but the referee, who was in an excellent position to judge, awarded Distillery a goal as he considered the ball to be clearly over the line. Brantwood had an opportunity of drawing level later with a penalty kick; but the Distillery goalkeeper made a superb save, and the game ended, as stated, in a win for Distillery by 1 goal to 0.

CLEVELAND WINNER OVER RED SOX, 4 TO 1

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NEW YORK BEATS ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—A two-run rally in the ninth inning gave New York a 6-to-4 victory in yesterday's game with St. Louis. St. Louis outthrew New York, 11 hits to 6, but they were unable to connect when hits were needed. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 5 9
St. Louis 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 4 11 2

Batteries—Hoyt and Schang; Davis and Severid. Umpires—Owens and Chitt.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 5

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Washington outthrew Chicago and won yesterday's game, 9 to 5. Three errors by Chicago helped Washington to their victory. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington 3 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 9 14 0
Chicago 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 5 11 3

Batteries—Zachary, Johnson and Gharity; McWeeny, Pence, Davenport, Kerr, Hodge and Schalk. Umpires—Moriarty, Evans and Hildebrand.

RED SOX LOSE, 4 TO 1

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—J. C. Bagby held the Boston Red Sox to four hits in yesterday's game and Cleveland won, 4 to 1. Bagby scored the winning run himself in the second inning with a double to left. W. L. Gardner continued his batting rampage with three hits in four trips to the plate, making a total of 12 hits in his last 15 times at bat. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 5 9
Boston 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 4 6

Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Thormann, Kar and Ruel. Umpires—Connolly and Nalin.

DETROIT IS WINNER, 5 TO 2

DETROIT, Michigan.—Detroit evened the series with Philadelphia by taking yesterday's game, 5 to 2. H. H. Leonard, pitching for Detroit, kept the Philadelphiaans to 10 scattered hits. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 5 14 0
Philadelphia 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 10 3

Batteries—Leonard and Bassler; Harris and Perkins. Umpires—Wilson and Dineen.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	22	13	.629
New York	21	12	.638
Chicago	15	13	.531
Brooklyn	18	17	.514
Boston	13	18	.424
St. Louis	11	18	.379
Cincinnati	11	23	.324
Philadelphia	9	20	.310

RESULTS MONDAY
All games postponed
GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston
Pittsburgh at New York
Chicago at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at Philadelphia

TWO PLAYERS IN THE SEMI-FINALS

Good Progress Is Made on the Opening Day of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Winning four singles and two doubles, all except one single in straight sets, the University of Chicago made a clean sweep of the dual tennis meet with Ohio State University on the Midway here yesterday. This, the third sweeping victory over Conference rivals in dual tourneys, makes the Maroons look strong for the Intercollegiate Athletic Association Conference championship tournament here next week. In one of the two feature singles matches Percy Segal '22, Chicago, was forced to go three sets to win over C. J. Wirthwein '22, of Ohio State. Segal lost the first set, 4-6, getting too much depth to his drives. His strength was in his fancy finish shots while the chief weakness of Wirthwein was his lack of speed in driving. The second and third sets went to Segal, 6-3, 6-1.

Capt. H. F. Vories '22, of Chicago, won a fine battle in his first set with H. W. Hane '21, the Buckeye's leading man, but the Maroon star won, 9-7. The second set was quickly decided, 6-3.

The feature of the doubles was won by Captain Vories and Segal, who defeated Capt. Frank Loehner '21, and Hane, in straight sets, 6-4, 9-7. Hane had difficulty clearing the net in the opening set. The summary:

SINGLES

H. F. Vories, Chicago, defeated H. W. Hane, Ohio State, 9-7, 6-3.
Percy Segal, Chicago, defeated C. J. Wirthwein, Ohio State, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.
M. C. Gold, Chicago, defeated D. B. Judd, Ohio State, 6-4, 6-1.

Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated H. H. Carran, Ohio State, 6-4, 2-6.

DOUBLES

H. F. Vories and Percy Segal, Chicago, defeated Frank Loehner and H. W. Hane, Ohio State, 6-4, 2-7.
M. C. Gold and Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated D. B. Judd and C. J. Wirthwein, Ohio State, 6-4, 6-1.

WISCONSIN VARSITY AND CHICAGO DRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin.—In a closely contested meet Saturday the tennis teams representing the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago battled to a draw with the score 2-2. The "Maroons" defeated the Badgers in both doubles, but the Cardinal came back strongly and won 3 out of the 4 singles.

The new Wisconsin doubles combination of R. C. Gottfredson '22, and T. A. Treadwell '23, playing together for the first time, did fine work against the conference champions, H. F. Vories '22 and Percy Segal '22 of Chicago. The title holders took the first set 6-4 and the second 6-4.

The work of Gottfredson was the outstanding feature of the afternoon's play. His high fast-breaking bound on the serve gave a great deal of trouble to the visitors. Besides his good work with Treadwell in his doubles, he played brilliantly in his singles. With the score 5-1 against him in the second set after he had lost the first set and the score 45- love against him in the final frame he showed a reversal of form and won this set 10-8. He then won the third set 6-4. The summary:

Singles
Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated W. T. Pickard, Wisconsin, 6-3, 6-2.
T. A. Treadwell, Wisconsin, defeated H. F. Vories, Chicago, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.
R. C. Gottfredson, Wisconsin, defeated Percy Segal, Chicago, 6-8, 10-8, 6-4.
N. S. Angesen, Wisconsin, defeated M. C. Gold, Chicago, 5-7, 6-0, 6-4.

Doubles
H. F. Vories and Percy Segal, Chicago, defeated R. C. Gottfredson and T. A. Treadwell, Wisconsin, 8-6, 6-4.
M. C. Gold and Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated G. A. Partridge and W. T. Pickard, Wisconsin, 6-4, 6-2.

WARWICKSHIRE IS WINNER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NORTHAMPTON, England (Monday).—In the English county cricket championship here today, Warwickshire defeated Northamptonshire by 168 runs after two days' play.

TO TRY CHANNEL SWIM AGAIN
LOWELL, Massachusetts.—Another attempt to swim the English Channel will be made this summer by H. L. Sullivan of this city. He plans to sail for England about July 14, and to establish training quarters at Dover.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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14 Days to CHINA
17 Days to MANILA
Travel in Comfort on the Palatial
Empress of Russia
Empress of Asia
Luxurious Accommodations.
Single Cabins, Double Cabins,
Suites—Bedroom, Sitting Room,
Private Bathroom.
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TWO PLAYERS IN THE SEMI-FINALS

MEETINGS DECLARE
FOR DISARMAMENT

Resolution Adopted Urging Action by Congress or President—Speakers Sound Note of Disarmament Week Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Disarmament by agreement or by example, but, at all events, some immediate and definite step toward the reduction of the tremendous national burdens of armaments, was urged by speakers and in a resolution adopted at a mass meeting in Symphony Hall and at an address in the Arlington Street Church by the Rev. John H. Weatherall of London, England, marking the opening of disarmament week during which attempts will be made to determine the sentiment of the nation on this problem.

Speaking at the meeting called by the Boston League of Women Voters and the Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts, Thomas J. Walsh, United States Senator from Montana, declared that if one-half of the \$500,000,000 spent annually for armaments by the ranking "civilized" nations "were devoted to the rehabilitation of industry and business, there would be no economic crisis to tax the ingenuity of statesmen, or the talent of financiers." Dr. Weatherall, in his address before the American Unitarian Association, declared that the world must rid itself "of the horrid fallacy that the best way to prepare for peace is to prepare for war."

Resolution Adopted
"The most pressing problems before every government," reads the resolution adopted by the mass meeting and sent to Congress and to the President, "arise out of the increasing burden and menace of modern armaments: the taxes made necessary by the mad race for naval and military supremacy have already brought the people of certain countries to the verge of desperation; no country can feel justified in laying down its arms in a world tense with preparation for war; reductions of armaments by international agreement is not a dream but the only practical way to establish peace and prosperity; now therefore be it

"Resolved, That we citizens of Boston, in mass meeting assembled, hereby declare to the peoples of all the countries of the world our most earnest desire to have our government join with theirs in an agreement for the reduction of armaments, and we hereby urge the President of the United States, and our representatives in Congress, to do everything in their power to secure such international agreement."

Senator Walsh, in his address, said that the President had "signified a preference" that Congress not express itself to him on the proposal of a conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan on the negotiation of a disarmament treaty. On the other hand, the speaker said that he could not conceive how such an expression can "embarrass the Executive," adding that "it appears to me absurd to say that memorials from legislatures, municipalities or civic bodies, praying the Executive to suggest a conference, would in any wise embarrass him."

Proportionate Costs

The now well-known figures illustrating the relation war costs bear to all other national expenses—83 per cent—were quoted and speakers emphasized the enormous benefits that would accrue to mankind if the tremendous expenses for wars and for war preparation could be cut and the money diverted into the channels of education and international cooperation.

Dr. Weatherall declared that it is not a question of salvaging a city or a nation, but of the salvation of the whole brotherhood of humanity. In attempting to solve these problems of civilization, he said, there is too much emphasis on secularism, declaring that "it was the absence of effective religion that made the war and it is the absence of effective religion that is preventing the settlement of the problems of peace."

"The nation," he said, "which has fought against such an evil as the drink evil and has gained such a victory as you have for prohibition may surely with cheerfulness go on in the fight against armaments, and not until we have got rid of the horrid fallacy that the best way to prepare for peace is to prepare for war shall we be safe against such an explosion as happened seven years ago."

JEW TO CAMPAIGN
AGAINST FORD PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Suppression of The Dearborn Independent and all other anti-Semitic periodicals will be asked of President Warren G. Harding and H. M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, by Aaron J. Levy, municipal judge and grand master of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith Abraham, on the ground that they are subversive of the country's peace and tranquility. The order plans to wage a \$1,000,000 fight against Henry Ford, The Dearborn Independent, and all other alleged anti-Semitic organs and organizations, according to an announcement made by Isadore Scherer, general counsel.

There is no intention of attacking Mr. Ford personally, Mr. Scherer said, but the number of letters which he has received threatening the extermination of the Jews convinces him that the propaganda carried on by Mr. Ford and others against the international

Jews menace the peace and tranquility of the country and that these attacks are not merely against the Jews but against the United States.

Arrest Order Rescinded
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Chief of Police of this city has given orders that no more arrests be made in connection with the sale on the street of The Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's weekly. The United States District Court was furnished this information at a hearing on an application of Mr. Ford's attorneys for an injunction to restrain the police from suppressing the sale of the paper on the streets. Orders for the arrest of all persons selling the paper were issued on March 19. In rescinding the order the chief of police stated he was acting on advice of the city counselor's office. Attorneys for Mr. Ford say they do not intend to drop the application for an injunction.

OUTRAGE ON GREEKS
BY ALBANIAN MOB

Details Received of Massacre of Greeks in Church at Korytza, in Which Troops and Police Had a Leading Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Pan-Epistole Union of Boston, Massachusetts, requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece for details on the massacre of Greeks by Albanians at Korytza, on April 29, and has received the following message: "On Good Thursday, April 23, a number of Albanian officers broke the doors of the Church of St. George, at Korytza, in the name of the Albanian Government. They declared that the services would be said in the Albanian language. Instead of in the Greek. Two Albanian priests were ushered into the church. They said mass in the Albanian language. The Greek priests were driven out. During the mass there were present very many Turkish and Muhammadan Albanian officers and soldiers, and very few Christian Albanians.

"On Good Friday, the Church of St. George was again occupied by force by the Muhammadan Albanians. The Greeks resisted. The Albanians broke the resistance with daggers and revolvers, assisted by the police and Albanian contingents. The number of Greek women and children massacred in the church by these Muhammadan intruders is not yet ascertained. It is considerable."

Situation Critical
A letter received by the Pan-Epistole Union from Florina, Macedonia, a city a few miles from Korytza, reveals the situation in Northern Epirus as very critical. The letter reads: "Recent news from Korytza brings us the information that a large number of Bulgarian officers are in hiding in that city. They are reported to number about 70. Albanians and Northern Epirus are swarming with Kemalists officers sent by the Nationalist Government of Ankara to organize the Muhammadan Albanians. These officers are arming the Muhammadan Albanian population, and are disarming the Christians, both Greeks and Albanians.

"The Jugo-Slav Consul at Korytza has protested to the Albanian authorities against the invasion of Northern Epirus by Bulgarian officers and bands and by Kemalists. He received the assurance of the Muhammadan Albanian authorities that the presence of Bulgarian and Kemalists officers and bands and the Albanian-Bulgarian-Kemalist movement was not aimed at Serbia. It was left to be understood that the movement was directed against Greece.

Creek Christians Disillusioned
"Fortunately, for the northern Epirotes, this activity of the Kemalists, Muhammadan Albanians, and Bulgarians has finally disillusioned those Christians who had believed in the creation of an Albanian state. These Christian Albanophiles have now taken the initiative in denouncing the Muhammadan Albanian Government, and in demanding the complete independence of Northern Epirus from Albania.

"The first counter-movement of the Christians, Greeks as well as Albanians, to the Turkish program of the government at Tyrana was the refusal to participate in the Albanian parliamentary election, and their declaration in a memorandum of their determination not to submit to the Albanian Government. The result of this attitude of the Christians has been the persecution and the assassination of the Christian leaders.

"The Christian population of Northern Epirus, and especially of Korytza, is fleeing to America to escape the new Turkish tyranny. It is feared that unless Greece sends troops to occupy the Province, which was awarded to Greece by the Supreme Council, on January 26, 1920, at Paris, Northern Epirus will have been transformed into a Muhammadan country to the great satisfaction of the Muhammadan Albanians."

WHITTIER MANUSCRIPT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The original manuscript of "Norumbega," John Greenleaf Whittier's poem around Norumbega Hall, a Wellesley College dormitory, has been presented to Wellesley College by the Brown University Endowment and Development Fund Committee. The manuscript was purchased by a member of that committee for \$1000 for the benefit of the Brown fund. Now it has been presented to the Rhode Island Wellesley Fund committee with the hope that it may be resold to the advantage of Wellesley. Whittier was a trustee of Brown.

EXPENDITURE OF
AMERICAN LOANS

Government Plans to Prevent Large Sums Leaving United States, Except for American Commodities or Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Concerning the statement of the government's policy in regard to loans obtained by foreigners from American sources, enunciated a few days ago, it was said by Treasury officials yesterday that no definite plan of insuring the expenditure in the United States of money thus obtained had been worked out. The subject was gone over at the last Cabinet meeting and the outline of a general policy decided on.

The government, however, will find ways of preventing large sums of money going out of this country, unless it is to be expended for American commodities or for the payment of debts contracted in the United States. There has been some confusion as to whether the financial policy now being evolved provides for the use of money borrowed from American sources for the payment of government loans or interest, but the plans are not so understood by Treasury officials. Enormous sums are due the United States in payment of interest but for the most part these will be taken care of under separate agreements. Time is being allowed for this, but what the government is anxious to prevent is private agencies, because of attractive returns, entering into negotiations with foreign interests to supply large amounts of money the use of which would be of no advantage to the United States.

It is understood that the Treasury, State and Commerce departments are cooperating to make the American loans serve the people of America, and the way in which this is to be done will be worked out by investigation and reports on financial, economic and industrial conditions.

Arrangements for the loan of \$100,000,000 which J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York is preparing to issue in the United States had practically been completed when the subject was brought up for discussion by the Cabinet last Friday, although public announcement was not made until two days later. The conditions of this loan meet the requirements of the new American policy, it having been definitely stated that the proceeds of the loan will be used to pay obligations shortly maturing in the United States and for the purchase of foodstuffs and raw materials.

Requirements in other foreign countries are such that, as soon as satisfactory security can be arranged, the United States will be called to do further financing which it is hoped will react for the stimulation of American trade.

COOPERATIVE WOOL
MARKET RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Illinois—When an eastern mill bought 1,100,000 pounds of wool in one deal here recently, the biggest sale since the inception of the wool pool was recorded by the cooperative wool marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, according to an announcement. The price ranged from 20 to 27 cents a pound. During the first week in May, 1,500,000 pounds were sold. This marked the highest tide for a single week's business, said C. J. Fawcett, director of the pool, "and augurs well for the success of the wool pool during the coming season. A return to normal business conditions will leave no doubt in the minds of the farmers that their wool clip is specially adapted to cooperative selling under the pooling plan."

HOME DEFENSE FLYING CORPS
NEW YORK, New York—World war ace have enlisted in a flying corps for home defense which has recently been formed here under the command of Maj. Laurence LaTourette Driggs.

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All rooms equipped with private bath.
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SPRING LAKE-N. J.
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Recently installed, making the hotel entirely fireproof.
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Particularly Desirable for Ladies—Being on Petition Lane, just outside of the Shopping District.

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SPECIAL DEcoration DAY
WEEK-END RATE
Saturday to Tuesday, \$14.00 with bath \$20.00.
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Especially Delightful During May and June
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MARLBOROUGH BEACH, MASS.
New open for 14th Season to Oct. 31st.
LOCATION—Directly on the beach, commanding a marine panorama of extraordinary range and beauty.
A resort hotel, 20 miles north of Boston. Booklets, Rooms or Suites with Private Bath, Tennis, Bathing, Turbines, Carriagehouse, 90 ft. A. H. LANE, Proprietor.

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RYAN'S West Yarmouth, Mass.
Open May 27 for the 20th Season
First class family hotel. No better place on the Cape for children. Good bathing; safe bathing for children; good wholesome food. Booklet on request. Special rates June and September.
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Between Boston and Plymouth
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, P. O. Mill
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Golf, Tennis, Safe Surf Bathing.
Excellent Service. Plenty of Sea Food
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Name management.
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Convenient to all points
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CENSORSHIP GIVEN EXECUTIVE HEARING

Both Sides Heard on Measure Passed by Both Houses of Massachusetts General Court—Governor Seeks Information

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Motion picture censorship in Massachusetts now rests with Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, who yesterday heard arguments on both sides in an effort to obtain information upon which to base his action on the censorship bill sent to him with the approval of both Houses of the General Court. The arguments of the opponents centered mainly in the plea of unconstitutionality of the present bill, the inviolability of property rights and the superiority of local over state control. The proponents met the first proposition by pointing out that the present bill, drafted by five members of the Legislature, had been declared constitutional by the Attorney-General; the second by reference to the fundamental law which has been backed up by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that when property rights appear to be used to the detriment of the majority of the people property must cede; and the third by specific instances of the failure of local censorship.

Leading the argument for the opponents of the measure, Judge Albert Brackett, attorney for theatrical interests, opened by asserting that the present law is sufficient as it gives discretionary power to local officials and specifies types of films and their contents that should not be shown. He then attacked the constitutionality of the proposed law, picking out the phrase "exhibit or display publicly" and declaring that no Legislature has the power to prohibit a movie picture from being shown in a place not public. This, he said, would react against the motion picture men of Boston, center of distribution for New England, by prohibiting their giving private showings to their customers among exhibitors of other states.

Double Standard

Judge Brackett declared that the bill would create a double standard of state and community by allowing the Commissioner of Public Safety, who is established as censor, to establish legally a thing now prohibited by local statute. He said that decision that a film was "showable" by the commissioner would override the municipal and town regulations existing in many places against motion picture houses, and deprive them of the right to pass upon a film approved by the state official.

The leader of the opposition also attacked the word "shall" as making it mandatory upon the commissioner to preview every film shown in the State. This power would be discretionary and, therefore, could not be vested in a subordinate other than a deputy established under the bill. Judge Brackett declared that the task of previewing 10,000 films a week, which he cited as the demand in the State, is impossible, and then asserted that it is not possible to get "a proper official" for the \$3500 salary provided in the bill. He cited the recent closing of "The Birth of a Nation" as indicating the power of local boards, and closed by calling the measure "the weakest, most absurd, most ridiculous thing ever placed before the people of the Commonwealth." One other argument advanced by the opposition pointed out that the censorship of educational and religious films designed for church and school showing would be necessary, and involve delay.

Proponents Argue

B. Preston Clark, chairman of the State Committee on Motion Pictures, and Mrs. Hilda Hedstrom, Quirk, its legislative chairman, met the arguments of the opponents. With regard to constitutionality, Mr. Clark said that the decision of the Attorney-General, who, himself, had suggested the phrase "exhibit or display publicly," appears to be ample argument. He said that Judge Brackett appeared to have called up "an army of men of straw." Mr. Clark said that he does not feel the bill makes it mandatory on the commissioner to preview educational or religious films but merely approve their showing, knowing them to be satisfactory.

"The ability of the industry has been remarkable," Mr. Clark declared. "It has succeeded in avoiding national, state and effective local control by arguments in which, I trust, it sincerely believes. But this bill is a bill for control and regulation and I don't believe that any industry or business is too big to be controlled. Water, milk and food are property, but they are not exempted from laws assuring that they are used for the good, not the detriment, of the people. We have as much right to protect the morals of the people."

Here Governor Cox interjected a query as to how far Mr. Clark would go to protect the moral welfare of the people by state law. Mr. Clark replied that the extent must be gauged by the unity of the sentiment and the universal need. The Governor frankly said that he was impressed by the legal points raised in Judge Brackett's argument and urged Mrs. Quirk to meet them in her argument.

Debated Phrase

Taking up the debated phrase, Mrs. Quirk said that "exhibit" and "display publicly" are not used in contradiction but that the latter is in amplification of the former, which means "to show in such a way as to invite notice." The duty of taking of the census is, by law, assigned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, but

he does not make a personal house to house canvass, she said in answering the plea that the Commissioner of Public Safety would have to view all films. Mrs. Quirk pointed out that local laws' chief defects lie in the fact that a banned film moves on to another town or city. As to the rights of the city and state, she called the Governor's attention to the fact that in time of liquor the towns and cities exercised local option although the state laws contemplated and regulated the liquor traffic.

Other speakers for the proponents of the measure brought other points, among them that a blue sky law now pending in the Legislature seeks to protect people from exploitation in stocks and that censorship seeks to prevent exploitation of morals. It was pointed out that the motion picture is, in effect, one of the greatest factors affecting the moral and social action of the nation, but in intention is actuated by purely financial considerations. All of the arguments against the bill were based on economic grounds. The consensus of the arguments was that a law is essential to safeguard the "fundamental of decency" and that this safeguarding requires the "strong arm of the State."

TRIBUTE PAID TO AMERICANS

British Veterans at Concord and Lexington Honor Men Who Fell in Four Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, CONCORD, Massachusetts.—The annual pilgrimage to Lexington and Concord of members and friends of the British Naval and Military Veterans Association of Massachusetts took on new significance on Sunday when the British veterans paid tribute to the American soldiers and sailors who fell in four wars, the Revolutionary, Civil, Spanish-American and world war.

The British veterans came from Boston in special electric cars under command of the president of the association, Lieut.-Col. George William Bentley, and were met by a delegation of the Lexington Minute Men. On the world war roll of honor on the Town Hall lawn a wreath was placed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley with this invocation:

"By this tribute to the patriots of the United States, we, British veterans, express our gratitude for their heroic deeds. To them we owe the blessings of liberty we are now privileged to enjoy. We fervently pray that the sacred ties of comradeship between the land of our birth and of our adoption may evermore continue to the glory of God and the preservation of true liberty."

At other monuments and tablets similar ceremonies were observed and at Bedford, where the visitors were entertained at luncheon in the Town Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley made an address. There was a large gathering awaiting the veterans in Concord and following their arrival there was a parade from the center to the Old North Bridge where, on April 19, 1775, British and American soldiers fell in the first skirmish of the Revolutionary War. Wreaths were placed on memorials here and in the center of the town on Grand Army, Spanish and world war memorials.

Standing by the Grand Army monument, Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley urged not only a continuance but an increase in the friendliness existing between the United States and Great Britain. An address also was made by Prescott Keyes, judge of the Concord District Court and the national airs of the United States and Great Britain were played by the drum corps.

GEORGIAN REFUGEES ASK AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, NEW YORK, New York.—Help has been asked of the Near East Relief by the exiled government of the Trans-Caucasian Republic of Georgia, which was overthrown by the Soviet revolution in Georgia last February. A cable message signed "Georgian Legation, Paris," says that help is needed in feeding the anti-Bolshevik refugees, who fled from Georgia after the revolution, 600 of whom are reported to be still in Constantinople. Near East officials believe that the message came from a group of Menshevik Georgia leaders, who formerly constituted the government of the Georgian Republic, including former President Jordania, Eugene Gueguetchori, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and David Ghamashidze, former Georgian Minister to England.

SUGAR CROP BELOW NORMAL

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—A capricious spring and high cost of production kept the maple sugar crop in Vermont below normal this year. This is the summary of reports to larger dealers here from sugar farmers throughout the State. There will be no shortage, however, they say, as there was a considerable surplus from 1920. Although the forest census shows that there are 10,000,000 sugar maple trees in Vermont not more than 5,500,000 of them have ever been developed. This year about 4,500,000 were tapped.

BREWERY ASSESSMENTS STAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, TRENTON, New Jersey.—Trenton brewing concerns have asked the Board of Taxation to reduce assessments on property owned by them, on the ground that valuations have dropped greatly in consequence of the adoption of national prohibition. The Board of Taxation holds a different view and says that the properties of the brewing concerns are not assessed differently from any other business properties.

CHANGES IN DRURY CABINET IMMINENT

Supporters of Ontario Government Are to Be Found Largely in Ranks of Elected Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, TORONTO, Ontario.—Reorganization of the Drury Cabinet is to take place in the not far distant future. The Premier declined to make any statement beyond intimating that changes may be expected. For some time past R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, has found himself almost alone in the desire to extend substantial financial aid to the three universities in the Province. The United Farmers do not like the Minister's policy. They would prefer to see greater assistance rendered to rural schools and agricultural training colleges. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, one of the strong men of the Drury Cabinet, is inclined to the same view as the farmer members. Hence comes a well-defined cleavage in the Drury Cabinet.

Opposition to W. E. Raney, Attorney-General, the only lawyer on the government side of the provincial House, is found in the ranks of the government supporters. In the closing days of the recent session a petition was started among the rank and file of the Farmer-Labor group, asking the Premier to speed the day when the Attorney-General would leave the Cabinet.

Prohibition as a Factor

Most of the Labor men represent districts which at the last referendum voted "wet." The Attorney-General is a prohibitionist. Labor men say that the seat of the Attorney-General in his direction has been such that it will be hard for these Labor men to gain reelection whenever the time comes for an appeal to the people. Then again, it is known that for domestic reasons the Attorney-General would not altogether be averse to retiring Ontario is well on the way to be "bone-dry" and it may be that Mr. Raney, having done his share in spending this day, may now lay down his armor.

For some time past Benah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, incidentally the first United Farmer to be elected to the Ontario House, has been far from popular with his colleagues in the Cabinet. Harry Mills, Minister of Mines, who prior to the general election of October, 1919, was driving an engine on the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been anything but successful, according to Labor members themselves.

Limited "Material" at Hand

The material out of which Mr. Drury can build a Cabinet seems to be decidedly poor. His supporters may be loyal to the last man, but they lack legislative experience. To fill the position of Attorney-General he must needs go outside of his own party. Had the Premier his own way he would force an election this summer in the well founded hope that he would come back stronger than ever. The leaders of the Liberal and Conservative parties realize this and take good care that a division is not forced in the House.

Now, failing to force an election, the Premier, with a majority of one, does not feel secure. During the summer months there will be great work done in the direction of coaxing Liberal members to join with the government. This will not be as hard as might at first seem likely as H. H. Dewar is a leader who has absolutely failed to control his Liberal following. When it is borne in mind that 70 per cent of the present supporters of the Drury Government were originally Liberals in politics, it will be recognized that there is no very real difference which would prevent malcontents from lining up with them.

SPLIT IS FORCED BY CLOTHING WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Clothing Trade Association, which was formerly merged with the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York, has reorganized and elected William Bandler, formerly president of the manufacturers association, as its head. The trade association is made up of those traders known as the irreconcilables who insist upon the open shop and who decline to enter into any collective agreement with any organization of revolutionaries, character or which advocates the destruction or radical change of existing industrial, political or social structure or the substitution for the present government of the United States of any other rule or form of government, or with anyone who denies to any worker equal opportunities or advantages, or which denied members of the association the power of discipline in the management of their factories, or the right to dispense with the services of inefficient and incompetent help.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said yesterday that he was not prepared to discuss the situation at the present time.

W. B. VANDERLIP FORFEITS PASSPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The only road in Europe over which the travel of Washington B. Vanderlip will be facilitated by the State Department will be that leading directly to the United States, it is said at the Department. Mr. Vanderlip entered Russia to confer with Soviet officials about his concessions in Kamchatka without first surrendering his American passport, as required by regulations, and it was explained at the Department that the American consul at the first port he entered after leaving

NEW OPPOSITION PARTY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, NEW YORK, New York.—A new opposition party is to be organized at the national conference which the Committee of 48 is to hold this year in Washington, District of Columbia, which will, according to J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the executive committee, demand the abolition of the slavery of privilege, just as the Republican Party arose to abolish slavery.

"We are credibly informed that the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Banks realize that by the extension of credit business can be stimulated, but that until labor is liquidated, they have decided no such relief should be granted," says Mr. Hopkins. "Do we need any better evidence that our government is in the hands of a small financial group which controls our natural resources, transportation, industry and credit, stifles competition, prevents equal opportunity of development for all, and thus dictates the conditions under which we live? Do we need to be told that both the Republican and Democratic parties are likewise at their beck and call? And are we so spineless that we cannot demand a new political channel through which we may regain control of our government?"

RAND SCHOOL WILL FIGHT LUSK LAWS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor, NEW YORK, New York.—Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the American Socialist Society, the governing body of the Rand School of Social Science, declaring it to be the duty and the privilege of the Rand School, as the pioneer in the United States of the workers' education movement, to lead the fight for maintaining freedom of teaching and of learning through agencies maintained by the workers without the censorship of any bureaucracy. The recently passed Lusk laws were condemned and the directors recommended that the validity of those laws be tested to the last step. Confidence was expressed in the support and aid of the whole Labor movement in the task.

Algermon Lee announced that the next scholastic year of the Rand School would last nine months, from September to June, instead of six months, as at present. The summer school, he added, would be omitted this year, but in its place classes would be held at the new Socialist camp at Lake Tamin, directed by Henry W. L. Dana, Scott Nearing, and others, including himself.

ALBANY CAR LINES GUARDED BY TROOPS

ALBANY, New York.—With the state police in control of the trolley situation in this city, cars of the United Traction Company, manned by non-union crews, were operated over most of the company's lines yesterday. Order, bringing in the troops, were issued in the afternoon of Thursday and Friday nights when sympathizers of the striking union trolley men, who refused to operate cars last January in protest against a wage reduction of 25 per cent, bombarded the trolleys and attacked the non-union crews.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In April 1924 aliens were granted final citizenship papers, it was announced yesterday at the Department of Labor. Final papers were asked for by 1,415 aliens, while 25,915 others declared their intention of becoming citizens.

ALIENS BECOMING CITIZENS

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

THE QUINTEROS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Has the sphere of authorship known a case of more remarkable collaboration than that of the brothers Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero, the Spanish dramatists? In fraternal collaboration the nearest to this was that of the Goncourt brothers, perhaps, and there are ways in which the Quinteros, if richer sometimes, were inferior to those Andalusians who have jointly written 120 comedies and have no intention of ever writing independently.

They were but boys when they produced a couple of trifles at a theater in Seville, great successes both, after which the Quintero family came to Madrid and for eight years or so the brothers languished in partial obscurity. Now in Madrid you may sometimes find three Quinteros working at different theaters at the same time; the production of a new Quintero comedy is an event of the season; and in the provinces, whether it is Andalusia, to which so many of those plays in dialect and setting belong, or Galicia, to which Andalusians seem as far distant as it was in the past, beyond the Spanish main, the Quinteros are wanted and delighted in.

It is a marvelous partnership, and the brothers have not been given to explaining how it is done. On this occasion, however, they talked freely on this very point.

We were conversing in their pretty flat in the Calle de Velazquez in Madrid. Lovell as is Seville, and more suave and sparkling the climate thereof, yet Madrid is the intellectual as well as the political capital of all Spain and it draws the talent and the effort. "After all, you must live in Madrid if you are working," says Serafin, and "You cannot live elsewhere." Seville, though they were born at Utrera, for all who know her do, and they spend a few weeks there in the springtime when she is at her loveliest.

But for the rest it is Madrid, and the sunny seas of the cooler north in the summer time. Here in their flat in the Velazquez in Madrid, they live with their mother and two sisters. The rooms are very personal. There are pictures and photographs of the brothers, always the twain, never in either alone, and the walls bear the framed remembrances of many triumphs: upon them being also pictures of Sevillian gitanas and other types, and of scenes of glowing yellows and scarlets, recalling the orchards of the south. Madrid, after all, is not brilliant in color, and it is pleasant for Andalusians to have about them such suggestions of their country.

Enter the Quinteros. They approach abreast through a curtained archway on the right. Both are attired neatly in black. They are of about the same height. Serafin, the elder, has a somewhat robust build and his countenance commonly bears a pleasant smile. He seems frequently to take the lead, Joaquin waiting the opportunity. The younger has the appearance of being somewhat the more contemplative and serious, and at a guess beforehand one might surmise that Serafin supplied the lighter touches to the comedies and that Joaquin set the spots of satire in them. But as they insist and insist again that they do everything together—though Serafin admits that when it comes to writing he is the man, as two cannot hold one pen with good and workmanlike effect—this may be wrong. They pass up the room together, greetings are exchanged, and the Quinteros, never separated, seat themselves side by side. Serafin on the right of Joaquin. Everything is most agreeable. We fall to conversing upon many things.

"After all it is natural," remarked Serafin, "You see we have worked together since we were children. Perhaps we have produced some few poems independently, long ago, but really nothing of consequence," Joaquin remarked.

"We live together, we eat and we talk together. We often think the same—yet with certain differences that give the value to the collaboration. If thoughts and ideas are identical there would be no occasion for two. We work, that is we think, together," Serafin said.

"In such circumstances," he pursued, "an idea grows up between us and is the work of both, the thought of both. It is amplified jointly, polished and fined by each of us, so that it would be difficult, indeed it would be impossible, to say that any part of the working out of the idea was mine or any other part that of my brother. It is the joint effort of our thoughts, our consciences and our skill."

This, excellent as it was, did not seem to cover all contingencies in collaboration. The perfect unity must surely fall some time; independence has between two keen individuals highly developed, must surely assert itself upon occasion. Now how about the very beginning of an idea, a plot, a situation? After all two persons, even the most inseparable brothers in the most perfect union, could not think of the same originality at the same moment. Could they now? So spoke the friend.

But the Quinteros were not even surrendering their unity at such a point as this.

"You see," said Serafin, "other circumstances, passing fancies, stray suggestions, have led up to the establishment of the seed of the idea. Often by the time it is established it is discovered that we both possess it; that indeed is assumed, each of us knows without the saying. It may indeed have been in the thoughts of one be-

fore the other, but in the complete understanding and the quick interchange, the circumstance passes unnoticed and is forgotten."

"Once the seed of the idea is established," Joaquin went on to explain, "it grows up equally and harmoniously in the thoughts of each of us. We both live with the idea, we discuss it continually. It is the idea of both of us. We develop the plot, the situations, points in the dialogues, the climax, everything together. In such circumstances, with this intimate association in habit and thought, there is no occasion for correction of each other, or the improvement of one upon the other. The completion of the idea comes out smoothly and harmoniously."

"It is not a case," said Serafin, "of my brother writing down the direction, 'Carmen enters on the left attired in a scarlet gown' and I thinking and saying, 'No, Joaquin, better say Carmen enters on the right, and that she is wearing a black gown on this occasion! Individual statement and expression of view and then correction by the other upon comparatively minor points—that would not be collaboration, not like ours. No. Before it comes to writing, everything flows as paper we each know exactly what it is that should and must be written, and either could write it without the fear of misrepresenting the ideas of the other, or rather the joint ideas. So the mere writing matters comparatively little. It is by our talks in our walks that the ideas mainly grow to their completion."

Yet it seemed that there must surely be some spot of difference in this perfect collaboration. Else—? The Quinteros were pressed; their brotherliness was searched. Temperaments? Yes, it was agreed that they had different temperaments, whence came the quality of their work and the advantage of the collaboration. But with their different temperaments, they agreed upon the result. There might be a difference of opinion, of view as to a situation, a development, but it was adjusted. Agreed then there might be such a difference—for a moment!

They had admitted it, both of them. There was a slight pause in the conversation as if something had happened.

"Obviously there should be a difference of view sometimes," Serafin protested, "for correction, or improvement."

"It is necessary," Joaquin agreed. But the admission being made, the Quinteros were now closely examined upon this possible occasional rift, as it seemed, in their most brotherly lute. If there were differences, then how were they smoothed? That was the question. There must be discussions, arguments, and there would be compromises, or one would yield to the view of the other. And then neither might be satisfied, especially the Quintero who had yielded. He might say little, but think harshly upon it. One did not say such a thing would really happen, but after all human nature has its ways and possibly—in an extreme case—Serafin and Joaquin might for an hour walk separately—just to think out the idea more definitely.

The Quinteros were now smiling. They knew better.

"No," said Serafin, and Joaquin added, "No."

"You see," Serafin remarked, "we cannot both be right. If there is a difference one is right and the other is wrong. This is a matter of art, and art demands one direction only. Artistically, a thing, a situation, a development, is either right or wrong. Then either my brother is wrong or I am wrong. We mutually explain our views; we have the same artistic attitudes, and one of us then sees that the other is right and acquiesces."

"It is this way," Joaquin observed. "There is a thing before us. One of us says it is black; the other says it is white. It is either black or white; it cannot be both. We examine it closely and we find it is either black or white. Then it is settled. We do not compromise on something gray. A compromise would be bad in art and bad in everything else."

"And he who yields has no regrets and never a reservation, even a secret one," asked the friend.

"Never!" exclaimed both Serafin and Joaquin together and with emphasis.

"Because, you see—and this is the whole secret of it all," Serafin explained expansively, "deliberately, no question of 'amour propre' between us. For such reservations, there would need to be 'amour propre', and there could not then be perfect collaboration. It is 'amour propre' always that makes perfect collaboration impossible. When as between ourselves neither has it, and there is complete sincerity instead, the truth, the correctness is quickly perceived and immediately admitted—with no reservations whatsoever. There you have the secret."

Nothing could be said or suggested against the harmony of the Quinterian collaboration after this. Besides they closed down all the possibilities of further discussion along such lines by relating a most remarkable anecdote showing how they think alike, or anyhow that an idea once started progresses upon the same lines with both, such lines being artistically correct.

They were down at Seville. Joaquin was in the garden chatting to a girl friend whom, as it appears, had taken to some new or some pronounced method of parting her hair. There was a little banter about, and the señorita suggested Joaquin should write a verse about it. Joaquin promptly wrote the verse, thus:

Ena raya que Anita
Lleva en el pelo
Que una verdedad
Que lleva al cielo

At the moment of the completion of this composition enters Serafin on the

scene. This Anita was evidently something of a tease, and, making a trifling jest upon the possibilities and chances of their brotherly collaboration, put it to a trial.

"Now," exclaimed Anita, "Joaquin has written the verse complete, and it begins like this—"

Ena raya que Anita
Lleva en el pelo

And how would you go on from there, Don Serafin, if you had to complete it alone? An absolute blank lay before Don Serafin, and he thought awhile. And then he wrote:

Ena una verdedad
Que lleva al cielo

It was not only collaboration and understanding of an almost incredibly exact quality, but the most splendid gallery. It was in fact one of the greatest achievements of the Quinteros.

MAURICE MAGRE'S "ARLEQUIN" IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the Apollo Theater, following a series of frivolous productions, there has succeeded an exquisite poem written by Maurice Magre, "Arlequin," a "comédie féerique," in three acts and two dreams. It might be possible to criticize "Arlequin" on many grounds but assuredly by comparison with preceding productions it must be hailed as a work of art.

It is indeed a notable piece. But even more notable than the piece itself is the fact that a poet, pretending to no theatrical qualities, without spicing his play in the usual manner, or working up to a tremendous situation, succeeds by the pleasantness and the perfect taste of an admirably expressed poem, to draw a crowd accustomed to other fare.

To rank Maurice Magre among the great poets would hardly be proper, but he has an elfish imagination and knows how to make use skillfully of stereotyped old personages and personages. If you read certain poems of Verlaine such as "Un Colloque" you will understand the spirit of Mr. Magre. He calls his hero Arlequin, and places him in an unreal world of fantasy, in a moonlit garden of a Venetian palace, with lights coloring the trees and rendering deeper the shadows of sunken recesses. His figures wear dominos and masks. There is an extraordinary entanglement of intrigue.

Life is treated during the greater part of the play—but not throughout the whole play, for there is a touch at the end which makes the play a good deal more than a playful exercise of fancy—as a perpetual gala, an affair of dancers and Colombines and Marquises and artistic dresses and enchanting parks. Even when the morals of this conventional world of poetry, which has never existed and never will exist, are dubious, it is impossible to take them seriously—they are merely the play-acting of children in a dream-world.

This kind of romance may be accounted old-fashioned, but it has always pleased the French; and done by a dexterous hand is indeed perennially pleasing. Mr. Magre has that dexterous hand, and if his ingredients are known in advance he nevertheless mixes them well. The figures of Harlequin and Columbine and Pierrot and the rest continue to be used on the French stage and in French literature. Just now there must be added to them, placed in the same category, the figure of Don Juan. Don Juan is having a tremendous vogue, but the Don Juan of the French stage of today strangely resembles Harlequin. Mr. Magre, to be in the fashion, makes his Harlequin resemble Don Juan. The two conventional characters are blended.

It is not, however, women whom he loves so lightly; it is poetry. Mr. Magre in a prologue which he calls a dream gives us a dainty picture of a dream garden with all the lightsome characters of the tradition making believe to their hearts' content. The verses are neatly turned and now and again a beautiful line stands out.

The play opens at Venice at carnival time in an eighteenth century scene of fantasy. Arlequin pays his court—innocently enough—to the daughter of the inn-keeper, to the Duchess, and to the daughter of the Duchess. But he is troubled by a poor girl, Micaela, who is different from the unreal personages who surround him, is sincere and simple and good. Of the fairy scenes and the plot, woven like a rich pattern, that seemed it would be superfluous to speak in detail. The imbroglio becomes complicated and always is Arlequin saved from the dangers which menace him by the intervention of Micaela, who eventually receives a bullet intended for the apparently gay trifter.

The play ends with an epilogue which is another drama. In a tormented region, a sort of place at the world's end, Arlequin arrives before a black temple with a red door. It is behind that door that truth, and beauty lie. In vain youth and pleasure try to prevent him from approaching the redoubtable door. The guardian appears in the guise of a terrible monster but Arlequin, determined to cross the threshold, is not dismayed. Thereupon the monster changes into Micaela, radiant and happy.

The acting was unequal but the principal characters were excellently cast. Romuald Jodel recited the verses of Arlequin with distinction and Mlle. Bernadette Cabanel was the charming daughter of the Duchess. Suzanne Paris as Micaela was sincere and dignified amid all the artificiality, and to her must undoubtedly go the chief acting honors of the production.

"THE SHOEMAKERS' HOLIDAY"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

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Sir Hugh Lacy.....George Bradley
Rowland Lacy.....Nigel Russell
Askew.....Stephen Coffin
Sir Roger Outley.....John Armstrong
Master Hammon.....John Garisde
Master Warner.....W. M. Knight
Master Scott.....L. T. Knight
Simon Eyre.....Paul Jewitt
Roger.....Frank Hart
Ralph.....Philip Jewitt
Lovell.....John Sydenham
Dodger.....Cyril Kealey
Frederick.....Frederick Davis
A Dutch Skipper.....G. M. Ellwood
Miller's Boy.....Wilfred Wickenden
Apprentice.....E. H. H. Anthony
Sybil.....Doreen Burrows
Margery.....Eleanor Fitzgerald
Jane.....Jean Garisde

LONDON, England.—The Hampstead Play and Pageant Union has already some notable performances to its credit, since its foundation last summer; and of these performances the present revival of "The Shoemakers' Holiday" has proved in many ways the most successful. The promoters of the Union seek to establish, one of these days, a permanent community theater in the north of London, and beginning as an entirely amateur company, they may claim to have got as near to the community ideal as any similar group in England.

It was an invigorating experience for a London critic to emerge from the dark underground electric railway into the sunlit evening of a Hampstead April, to mount the steep and winding avenues of the "Garden Suburb," and to reach at last the Central Institute where the performance was to take place. This pleasant building commands a wonderful view of Hampstead Heath and the surrounding country, and seems a fitting home for a movement which is designed to bring to the inhabitants of the Hampstead township a new view of the actualities and possibilities of drama old and new.

The Union's choice of "The Shoemakers' Holiday" for their first summer play was only another piece of evidence of the remarkable interest which is now being evinced in the Elizabethan and post-Elizabethan stage. The more one sees of these plays the more, indeed, is one impressed by the splendid variety which characterizes the work of the playwrights of that period. In pastoral, in tragedy, in comedy, the Elizabethan theater was preeminent.

"The Shoemakers' Holiday" belongs to the category of plays like "Ralph Roister Doister" (recently revived at Westminster), which take a typical character and bring therefrom all possible fun by exhibiting it in every conceivable predicament of good and evil fortune. "Ralph Roister Doister" is a primitive, example by the side of this accomplished play of Dekker's, which belongs to the end of the Elizabethan period rather than to the beginning. Dekker had a neat and logical method. Is not his well-known pamphlet, "The Seven Deadly Sins of London," a little masterpiece of compression and analysis? "The Shoemakers' Holiday" is the earliest of all his plays which have survived, and is no less remarkable for conciseness and constructive skill. There are no "longeurs" to speak of, and the short scenes follow one another with that precise economy of significance which we associate with a film play rather than with a drama more than three centuries old.

The hero of the comedy, Simon Eyre, the shoemaker, is derived from a real person of that name who is said to have built the Leadenhall in 1414 and who became Sheriff of London in 1434 and Lord Mayor of London some ten years later. The chronology of his preference is a good deal more rapid in the play than in real life, for Simon's sudden rise to fame and fortune takes place all in a minute as the result of a somewhat obscure financial success and a sure of foreign money. The interest of the play, however, is not to be found in its historical accuracy, but rather in its broad picture of prentice life in London during the early part of the seventeenth century. For we may be sure that Dekker had in mind the life of his own day when he penned the portraits of a Roger, a Pirk, a Ralph, and the other shoemakers apprentices, and that he indulged in so much realism in the last act of Hamlet, that the whole purport of the play was lost. He might just as well have entertained the audience by giving a tightrope performance, as far as the play was concerned.

The importance of an actor to perceive as well as portray various moods, might have been seen in one of the prominent successes of recent years.

THEATRICAL

CHICAGO

COHAN'S GRAND MAT. WED. 8:30
GEO. M. COHAN'S PRODUCTION
OF THE NEW AMERICAN COMEDY
"THE MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD"
By AUGUSTIN MACROGH

COHAN'S COMEDIANS
In the Universal Musical Hit
"MARRY"
(Isn't It Grand Old Name?)
MATINEE WED. 2:30
A. L. Erlanger and Harry J. Powers, Mgrs.

THEATRICAL

"One of the plays all lovers of the theatre should see and enjoy."—Theatrical Review

Ruth Chatterton
"HARRY AT HIS BEST"
—N. Y. Herald
Mary Rose
Denver, Col., May 22-23; Salt Lake City, Utah, May 26-27; Ogden, Utah, June 3; Reno, Nev., June 4; San Francisco, June 5-6.

been "pressed for the French war" and her courtship by the honest citizen of London, Master Hammon. The scene in which Jane refuses this man's suit out of fidelity to her husband's memory is a touching interlude which proves that Dekker was a dramatist of the heart as well as of the head. We know no sweeter scene than this in all the range of English comedy.

Mr. John Garisde, who has done excellent work at the Everyman Theater, was largely responsible for the production of the play. The stage, which was simply set with buff curtains, was lit by two concealed lights from near the top of the proscenium. This arrangement was particularly successful, the absence of footlights being quite unnoticeable. Mr. Garisde also played the small but important part of Master Hammon. The general level of acting throughout the rest of the cast was high, though here and there was a drop below the standard of the best amateur acting. But the cast is a large one, and there is evidently enough talent in the Hampstead group to give good promise of a permanent company that should be capable of almost anything. It is enough to say that the spirit of a play, not too easily maintained in its entirety, was expressed to the full, and that the actors, and sincerely so, might have been the case in many a professional and more elaborate performance.

It is good indeed to find that the community way of doing drama can flourish so near London, and that the sincere individuality of the players has suffered no sophistication from the manners and methods of the London stage.

THE URGE OF THE THEATER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"To be an actor or not to be? not to be an actor or to be one? are questions which have tested many youths severely." The Average Actor was speaking.

"There are various guises through which this urge of the theater may present itself. The fact that one has proved when alone, or even many times on the non-professional stage, that he can depict various forms of rage, pathos, joy or subtlety, is a strong and seeming proof that he should take up the profession of player, but it is a serious question if this knack or power of taking on emotion should decide that play-acting is one's career.

"When we think it over, that phase of a player's work is not so rare a trick, for we can all remember instances where a baby, scarcely able to toddle, has simulated violent emotion when it spied a kind of food of which it was particularly fond, the emotion quickly subsiding on receipt of the reward for its hump. Many animals have a remarkable knack for pretending.

"This ability may be called acting but it has no connection with the art of acting. An actress who could so exquisitely would delight in turning on this emotional stop whenever the play gave her the slightest opportunity and, by it, at times defeat an author's intention.

"Comeliness of form and feature are of great assistance to success in the theater, but unless combined with the other necessary qualifications they only lead to unhappiness, for in time the untalented one, who has not fitted himself for other occupations, finds his life more empty and meaningless each day. Success as an actor may be attained while comparatively young but it takes years of work to prove his place among the fixed stars.

"Such a desirable attribute as a good voice has sometimes been a bar to success beyond a certain point. Instead of possessing the voice, the voice possessed the man, who listened to it with pleasure, at the expense of the character and play, even as a fine comedy is sometimes submerged in the waves of laughter stirred up by the distorted work of a so-called comedian. Even mimicry and ability to impersonate other actors or personalities though possessed by many a fine actor are not the first essential qualities to fine acting. One may imitate a great actor and not be one.

"Discretion in selection as to the various moods of a character is one of the attributes of a fine actor. A famous Italian character-actor indulged in so much realism in the last act of Hamlet, that the whole purport of the play was lost. He might just as well have entertained the audience by giving a tightrope performance, as far as the play was concerned.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

LAST WEEK OF
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
Newest Dramatic Comedy

Shubert-MAJESTIC Theatre
Seats Also at Little Bldg. Tel. Beach 6880
Twice Daily at 2:15 and 8:15

THEATRICAL

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AT THE PASADENA COMMUNITY THEATER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, California.—Several factors, not generally recognized, contribute toward the development of the modern drama, and the community theater is not the least among them. In the opinion of Gilmor Brown, director of the Pasadena Community Players, in an interview Mr. Brown laid stress on the distinction between the "art" theater, the "little" theater, so called, and the community playhouse.

"As a dramatic organization founded in the interest of the public at large," said Mr. Brown, "we have certain ideas to carry out, one of which is to give every person engaged in the work an opportunity to appear in our productions. In order that we may do this, no individual will be cast in more than one play a season. Such a system naturally does away with any 'cliques' that otherwise arise, and while it cannot be said to 'make actors,' in the popular acceptance of the phrase, still it encourages popular dramatic expression.

"Naturally we do not desire to compete with privately managed theaters. They with the 'art' and 'little' theater movements, have their just place in a community, but an organization which depends upon the public, and the public only, for its existence, does not operate for pecuniary profit. As evidence of the attitude with which our members enter upon their work, none receives compensation either for rehearsals or public appearance, since all are eager to show appreciation of the community idea.

"Not the least attractive feature of our program, I believe, lies in the encouragement it affords to playwriting. Each spring it is our plan to present a prize-winning drama. Last month, for instance, we offered 'Peter,' a comedy by Marian Wrightman, which received the Drama League award.

"The musical setting of a play must, of course, be given just consideration. In this connection, the Pasadena Playhouse Association has consistently sought for original compositions and lyrics for its productions, and so has fostered the talent of local artists. An orchestra led by Miss La Vieue Mae Hines, violin, and rehearsed by Yill Rounds, is identified permanently with the playhouse."

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

KLAW THEATRE 45th St., W. of P. St.
Bryant 6767, Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
SAM H. HARRIS presents

Francine Larrimore
"Nice People"

EMPIRE 45th & 46th Sts. Evs. at 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

ETHEL AND JOHN
BARRYMORE
Clair de Lune

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43rd St.
Evs. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
The Theatre Guild Presents

Mr. PIM Passed by
A Comedy by A. A. MILNE

HARRIS THEATRE
W. 42nd Street, west of Broadway
Evs. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

SAM HARRIS presents

AARON HOFFMAN'S COMEDY

WELCOME STRANGER

With GEORGE SIDNEY

TIMES SQ. THEATRE, West 42nd Street,
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

CHAS. PURCELL in

"THE RIGHT GIRL"

CLEAN MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
LITK BIG WEEK

Best Seats \$2.50, Selling 3 Weeks in Advance

IRENE

Brook Pemberton's Successes
ZONA GALE'S Miss Lulu Bett
Belmont 48 St., E. of W. 4th, Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

GILDA VARESI
ENTER MADAME
NORMAN TREVOR
REPUBLIC

CLARE KUMMER'S Best Play,
ROLAND YOUNG'S Best Work in
Rollo's Wild Oat

Punch & Judy Thurs. 4:30 P.M. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Friday & Sat. 2:30

PLYMOUTH 45th St., W. of Broadway
Mats. Thursday & Saturday

By Rida Johnson Young

FULTON 46th St. W. of W. 4th, Evs. 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
The Theatre Guild Presents

"LILIOM"

By Frank Molnar

Playhouse 48th St. E. of Broadway
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

DORIS K E A N E
IN HER GREAT ROMANCE

Garrick 65 W. 25th, Evings 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD Presents

THREE WEEKS REVIVAL
of St. John Ervine's Great Drama

JOHN FERGUSON

THE HOME FORUM

They Are All in the
Fourpenny Box

Oh, where are the endless romances
Our grandmothers used to adore?
The knights with their helms and
their lances,
Their shields and the favors they wore?

And where the poetical fancies
Our fathers rejoiced in, of yore?
The lyric's melodious expanses,
The epic in cantos a score?
They have been and are not; no more
Shall the shepherds drive silvery
flocks,
Nor the ladies their languors de-
plore.

They are all in the Fourpenny Box!
Suns beat on them; tempests down-
pour.

On the chest without cover or locks,
Where they lie by the bookseller's
door.

They are all in the Fourpenny Box!
—"Ballade of Literary Fame," Andrew
Lang.

Brer Rabbit and the
Tar-Baby

"Didn't the fox never catch the rab-
bit, Uncle Remus?" asked the little
boy the next evening.

"He come mighty nigh it, honey,
sho's you bawn—Brer Fox did. One
day after Brer Rabbit fool 'im wid
dat calamus root, Brer Fox went ter
wuk en got 'im some tar, en mix it
wid some turkentime, en fix up a con-
trapshun wat he call a Tar-Baby; en
he tuck dish yer Tar-Baby en he sot
'er in de 'big road, en den he lay off
in de bushes fer ter see wat de news
was gwintet be. En he didn't hatter
wait long, nudder, kase bimeby here
come Brer Rabbit pacin' down de road
—lippy-clippy, clippy-lippy—dos
en sassy as a jay-bird. Brer Fox, he
lay low. Brer Rabbit come prancin'
long twel he spy de Tar-Baby; en den
he fotch up on his behine legs like he
was 'stonished. De Tar-Baby, she ain't
dar, she did, en Brer Fox, he lay low.
'Mawin!' sez Brer Rabbit, sezee
—'nice wedder dis mawin', sezee.
'Tar-Baby ain't sayin' nuthin', en
Brer Fox, he lay low.

"How dux yo' sym'tums seem ter
segrahate?" sez Brer Rabbit, sezee.
'Brer Fox, he wink his eye slow,
en lay low, en de Tar-Baby, she ain't
sayin' nuthin'.

"How you come on, den?" sez Brer
Rabbit, sezee. 'I kin holler louder,
sezee.

"Tar-Baby stay still, en Brer Fox,
he lay low.

"Yous stuck up, dat's wat you is,
says Brer Rabbit, sezee, 'en I'm
gwintet kyore you, dat's wat I'm a
gwintet do, sezee.

"Brer Fox, he sprier chuckle in his
throat, sezee.

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stummick, he did, but Tar-Baby ain't
sayin' nuthin'.
'I'm gwintet larn you howter talk
ter 'spectable fokes of hit's de las
ack,' sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. 'Ef you
don't take off dat hat en tell me howdy,

first curve over the rocks. They come
green as a bank of emeralds; but
with a fiftful flying color, as though
conscious that in one moment more
they would be dashed into spray and
rise into air, pale as driven snow.

as when seen from the wooden rail
across. But nevertheless I say again
that that wooden rail is the one point
from whence Niagara may be best
seen aright—"North America," An-
thony Trollope.

her send me that picture with her
autograph and yours on it."
A day or two later I met the King
again at a dinner given in his honor
at Lansdowne House. I was seated
nearly opposite him. His greeting



"View on Yarmouth River," by John Sell Cotman

The Rare Genius of
Cotman

After remaining in London four or
five years longer, Cotman returned to
Norwich in 1806 or 1807, there to make
a new painting friend—John Crome—
and help to spread the fame of the
Norwich School. Like Crome, Cot-
man became a teacher, and a popular
one. In 1809 he married, and for the
next twenty-five years made his home
in Norfolk, teaching, painting and
etching. He made topographical
tours throughout the country and pub-
lished portfolios and plates, while his
pictures, both in oil and water colors,
were exhibited not only in Norwich
but in London. His prices, however,
remained very low and few persons
recognized his genius. In 1834 Daw-
son Turner, the Norfolk antiquary and
botanist, who had always stood by
Cotman and in 1817 had taken him to
Normandy, obtained for him the ap-
pointment of drawing-master at King's
College in the Strand. (But Turner
the painter is also credited with this
act.) This meant moving to London,
and Cotman settled himself at No. 42
Hunter Street, Brunswick Square.
Among his King's College pupils was
Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Today we know what a rare genius
Cotman had. We see his work lending
distinction to whatever exhibition it is
sent while it is eagerly striven for in
the salerooms; but when Cotman's
collections were sold at Christie's in
1848 the highest price obtained for a
painting by him was eight pounds fif-
teen shillings and for a drawing six
pounds. In his work he was often
original in advance of his time, which
may account for, but cannot excuse,
the blindness of contemporary col-
lectors. The National Gallery ex-
amples do scant justice to his powers,
and not a few critics decline to believe
him the author of No. 1458 at all.
Few modern painters have perplexed
the experts more than this simple
Norwich artist—"The British School,"
E. V. Lucas.

Reid at Buckingham
Palace

In a letter to Mrs. Theodore Roose-
velt, Whitelaw Reid thus relates some
of his experiences while Ambassador
from the United States to Great
Britain:

The next morning came the King
of Spain's reception of the Diplomatic
Corps in Buckingham Palace. This,
like all similar receptions that I have
ever seen, consisted in having the
corps arranged around the two sides
of the room in the order of their rank
when the doors were thrown open
and the King entered accompanied by
his Cabinet officers and the Ambassa-
dor and began at the head of the line,
the Spanish Ambassador presenting
each Ambassador in turn. There fol-
lowed a moment's conversation, and
then the King requested to have the
staff of the Embassy presented, shak-
ing hands with each one. Then draw-
ing his heels together until the spurs
made a click which sounded
almost like a pistol shot, he made his
bow to that Embassy and passed on
to the next. When my turn came you
can guess at my surprise when the
King began by saying in French,
"You have served more than once in
Paris," and then inquired as to my
liking London. The next thing he
said: "Your daughter is fond of
horses and drives four. I have seen
a newspaper picture of her on her
coach with you by her side on the
box seat. I would like you to have

across the table, when he glanced
over and saw me there, was as frank
and cordial as if he had been some
college friend of my son's. That
same night I saw for the second or
third time an engaging bit of boyish-
ness in the Spanish King. He was
about leaving the room with Lord
Lansdowne when he suddenly dis-
covered that he had forgotten his
chapeau, which was lying on the
table where he had been standing,
and leaving Lord Lansdowne's side
ran back to the table, seized the
chapeau, and ran again to Lord
Lansdowne at a sharp little dog trot,
just as any boy of sixteen or seven-
teen would do who thought he ought
not to keep his host waiting. On the
night of the dinner given him at
Buckingham Palace he did exactly
the same thing with the King of
England, who stood waiting with an
amused smile and was evidently
pleased.

During the visit of the Japanese
Princess I had one or two experiences
which reminded me of the President's
struggles with the lady of the diplo-
matic corps, who, as he declared,
spoke no known language excepting
Aztec. At the dinner to the Japanese
at Buckingham Palace I was told I
had to take in the Duchess of Con-
naught and place her at the left hand
of the King. So I thought I was sure
of a good time, since she is at once
one of the most gracious and one of
the most intelligent of the Royalties.
But alas! when I got seated I found
a Japanese lady on my left with Lord
Lansdowne next her. The King had,
of course, taken out the leading
Japanese Princess. The result was
that after a few moments' struggle
with her, he discovered enormous
interest in his sister-in-law's conver-
sation. So I had to leave the Duchess
of Connaught alone and devote my-
self to the Japanese Princess on my
left—whom Lord Lansdowne was
quite willing to leave alone also. She
did have a few words of English, but
the struggles I had to find out for the
Duchess of Connaught what was the
name of the Japanese decoration they
were wearing were such that I was
exhausted for a day or two with the
effort. The intense interest the King
felt in his sister-in-law's talk through-
out the dinner left me with this fair
Japanese to talk to nearly all the
time, and if my life depended on it
I don't think I could now recall one
intelligible idea evolved from the
whole conversation—"Whitelaw Reid,"
Royal Cortisoso.

The Grass Is Starred
With Buttercups

The snows have fled, the hail, the lash-
ing rain,
Before the Spring.

The grass is starred with buttercups
again.

The blackbirds sing.

Now spreads the month that feast of
lovely things

We loved of old.

Once more the swallow glides with
darkling wings

Against the gold.

Now the brown bees about the peach
trees boom

Upon the walls;

And far away beyond the orchard's
bloom

The cuckoo calls.

—Maurice Baring.

May

Beneath the midnight moon of May,
Through dusk on either hand,
One sheet of silver spreads the bay,
One crescent jet the land;

—William Winter.

Character

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE human mind invariably judges
everything from a wrong basis of
thought, because it judges materially.
It measures the actions of individ-
uals from its own limited conception
of man, attributing them to what it
calls a weak character or strong, an
irresolute or deceptive one, failing to
perceive that it is referring, really,
only to a false material sense of
character, and not to what character
really means at all.

Mary Baker Eddy, following faith-
fully in the footsteps of Christ Jesus,
lifting everything to its rightful clas-
sification, says: "God is like Himself
and like nothing else. He is universal
and primitive. His character admits
of no degrees of comparison" ("Mis-
cellaneous Writings," p. 102), thus
leading thought to the contemplation
of character as infinitely good, ex-
pressed in qualities and attributes of
good applicable only to the nature of
divinity. Therefore, in the truest
sense character is reflected through
those spiritual qualities of thought
which characterize man's relationship
with the Father.

The teachings of Christian Science,
revealing the perfection of God and
man, lead us to the consideration of
absolute facts, at the same time bring-
ing to human consciousness the solu-
tion of its woes through healing what
appears to its material sense to be
solid conviction.

Every one should know in the cor-
rection of any mistake what actually
takes place is the elimination of erro-
neous thinking concerning some condi-
tion, not improvement of a mistake.
What really occurs is the effacing from
human consciousness of some erro-
neous belief obscuring true character.
In the divine character there is no
blemish or defect to efface—and it
is this understanding which produces
the healing in human experience.
This true perception of character,
sinless and pure, ever recognized
by Jesus the Christ, enabled him to
rebut, through his love of it,
whatever sinful or diseased belief
came before his notice. In this rebuke
there was but one motive, to heal and
bless. The understanding of charac-
ter as infinitely good, as universal in-
stead of associated with individuals,
enables us to be ever joyful and con-
tented. It is not a personal possession,
but is as free and available as pure,
fresh air, and all who express the
qualities of love, true service, purity,
generosity, and nobility are indeed
"full of character." Whether such an
individual finds himself with those
who, by reflecting in thought and
action these qualities, are sharing
this sense of character with him,
or whether he is with others whose
thoughts are in the shadow of self-
centeredness, he is equally happy,
for character can only be shared,
never given or robbed. He may feel
grieved that any should separate
themselves from what is theirs for
the acceptance, but all who have
caught even a glimpse of man's true
nature as the son of God, and who
consequently live it and love it, will
never think of a fellow being as hav-
ing a weak, unworthy, or despicable
nature, but will rejoice over every
opportunity to stand up positively for
what he knows to be true character,
refusing to be disturbed by the shad-
ows cast before it. Sometimes a sense
of resentment arises when we see
others expressing some phase of error,
but if we are alert to condemn only
our own errors, we shall not be dis-
turbed. It is our belief in the power
of evil to injure, rob, or accomplish
something, that produces our lack of
poise. In our continuous efforts to
conquer wrong, true love of the divine
character and all it means to us of
nobility, sincerity, and firm allegiance
to Principle, will unfold a conscious
conviction of the utter powerlessness
of any suggestion claiming to ob-
scure these ever-present qualities.

Christian Science reveals to human
consciousness the true center of ex-
istence as originating in God, infinite
good, and man as radiating from this
center selfless qualities of thought.
In proportion as this truth of being
is accepted, the false arguments,
arising only from a self-centered be-
lief of life as originating materially,
expressing themselves as inherited
weak wills, or sinful tendencies, thus
excusing the actions arising from this
accepted belief, are bound to be con-
quered. When Jesus said to Nico-
demus, "Except a man be born again,
he cannot see the kingdom of God,"
he once and for all exposed the cause
for the sense of separation from spiri-
tual existence that human beings
appear to suffer from. To the extent
that a man realizes the utter falsity
of material existence he begins to
recognize how he can enter into the
kingdom of God, or rather how,
through his changed consciousness, he
finds man is in reality dwelling in this
divine state of being to which he is
awaking. This changed outlook is in-
deed the new birth! With what joy
and gratitude should we not close the
door of thought on such suggestions
as the belief in or fear of uncon-
trolled, hidden, primitive elements
ready to rise to the surface upon un-
guarded occasions! God alone is
primitive, and the real character of
man is His likeness, appearing on our
mental horizon as materiality sinks
back into the abyss of nothingness.

Mrs. Eddy encourages all students
of Christian Science to press forward,
neither morbidly nor regretfully
dwelling on the past, nor appre-
hensively surveying the future, but

allowing every moment to become a
present opportunity for being and
doing good.
"The new birth is not
the work of a moment," she writes.
"It begins with moments, and goes on
with years; moments of surrender to
God, of childlike trust and joyful
adoption of good; moments of self-
abnegation, self-conservation, heaven-
born hope, and spiritual love." ("Mis-
cellaneous Writings," p. 15.)

The wise man never rests on the
laurels of past success but actively
lives in the present, for however suc-
cessful his efforts have been, these, he
knows, afford him no excuse for
apathy in the present, but urge him on
through ever-increasing spiritual de-
sire, irrespective of human praise or
reward, to love and obey divine Prin-
ciple, the demonstration of which
alone brings him the only reward he
seeks for or deserves. The conten-
ment, selflessness, firmness of resolve,
and pure joy which come to all who
make their closest companion and
friend divine character are the re-
sults of such desire as is expressed
in the following words of Mrs. Eddy:
"Simply asking that we may love
God will never make us love Him;
but the longing to be better and
holier, expressed in daily watchful-
ness and in striving to assimilate
more of the divine character, will
mold and fashion us anew, until
we awake in His likeness." (Science
and Health, p. 4.)

In Gentle Terraces My
Garden Fell

In gentle terraces my garden fell
Down to the rolling lawn. On one
side rose,

Flanking the layers of bloom, a bolder
swell

With laurels clad, and every shrub
that grows

Upon our native hills, a bosky mound,
Whence the commingling valleys might
be seen

Bluer and lovelier through the gaps of
green.

The rustic arbor which the summit
crowned

Was woven of shining smilax, trumpet-
vine,

Clematis, and the wild white eglantine,
Whose tropical luxuriance overhung
The interspaces of the posts, and made
For each sweet picture frames of
bloom and shade.

It was my favorite haunt when I was
young,

To read my poets, watch my sunset
fade

Behind my father's hills, and, when
the moon

Shed warmer silver through the nights
of June,

Dream, as 'twere new, the universal
dream.

—Bayard Taylor.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1921

EDITORIALS

Newberry Doubts Should Be Cleared

BEYOND any reasonable doubt, the United States Senate should now go to the bottom of the Newberry election case. Its findings may have no effect of reversing any activities that are already a matter of record, but the whole truth of the procedure which resulted in giving Truman H. Newberry the seat in the Senate, which he contested with Henry Ford of Detroit, is worthy of careful study in the interest of fair and unquestionable elections in the future. Too much is at stake in the choice of members of the United States Senate for any corrupting influence to be allowed to exert itself unchallenged. Whether there was, or was not, such a corrupting influence at work in the Newberry case is yet a question. There are many who have their own view of the matter, and that view involves no doubt; still, so far as the decisions of the courts and of the Senate itself have figured in the matter, they are not yet conclusive. They leave open the question as to when the use of money in winning a Senate seat becomes corruptive. And while they exonerate Mr. Newberry from technical guilt, they have by no means made it clear that he is entitled by right to the seat which he has been occupying. So there is still a cloud of uncertainty over his tenure. The cloud should be dissipated. If he is rightfully a member of the Senate, every voter in the country should have assurance to that effect. If he is not entitled to that place, the sooner that fact is established the better for all concerned.

The Senate itself appears to be the only body that can settle the question. Obviously the Supreme Court has not settled it. In the first place, the justices are disagreed as to whether the act by which Congress undertook to define and restrict corrupt practices in elections really covers the whole process of choosing a senator or merely relates to the culmination of that process. The court is clear enough in reversing the decision of the lower court convicting Mr. Newberry, but it is divided, five to four, on the constitutionality of the Corrupt Practices Act. In this connection the view of former Chief Justice White, in the minority, is worth noting. He held that the proposition, that the power of states alone to control primaries is not affected by the right of Congress to regulate elections, is clearly "suicidal," since it "retains in the State the only power it could possibly have as delegated by the (constitutional) clause in question and refuses to give effect to the regulating control which the clause confers on Congress as to that very power." Obviously he found something absurd in the notion that a nomination for public office, and the election to it, are so out of relationship that a paramount government authority, having the right to regulate the election, can be without power over the procedure of nomination. The conflicting views of the justices, therefore, turned upon something quite other than the rights of Mr. Newberry to his seat. Whatever defects in the law they may have disclosed will be for Congress to deal with later. There will be plenty of time for such considerations. But the question as to Mr. Newberry's rights calls for settlement now. Court action has virtually come to nothing with regard to it. By the essential failure of the courts in the matter, the whole thing is placed squarely before the Senate as the one body that can properly take action.

Surely the Senate will not be satisfied with the present status of the case. It will not allow any man to sit as a member without exerting itself to clear away a doubt as to whether he is entitled to membership. The Senate has stayed its hand in the matter, heretofore, merely to give the courts a free opportunity to reach a decision. Now that the courts have done their utmost, and the main question still persists, the Senate can hardly justify itself in leaving the matter where it is. More than this, Mr. Newberry's opponent insists that the whole story has never yet been laid bare. In spite of all the court hearings, and a great amount of newspaper publicity, he maintains that considerable evidence of great force was not brought out by the criminal proceedings. The prospect is not pleasant. The country, no less than the Senate, would be glad to have done with this case. But not even its wearisomeness should excuse any laxity in dealing with it. Clearly Mr. Ford's insistence implies no trivial purpose. Though his opponents may try to create the impression that he seeks notoriety, those who know him better will grant his sincerity in declaring that the honor of the United States Senate is involved, and that he presses for his rights, and insists upon the investigation, in order to have it "forever established that a seat in the United States Senate may not be purchased and that seats are not for sale to the highest bidders."

The Senate should be as deeply interested in this as any individual voter can be. Strange as it may seem, there is some evidence that certain of the Republican leaders in the upper chamber have been inclined to feel that the case should be dropped without allowing Mr. Ford to bring his evidence before the body in any way. They have held to this view, apparently, even though the chairman of the Committee on Elections decided, before the matter had completed its course through the courts, to go ahead with the senatorial inquiry. But such leadership suggests political expediency, rather than a purpose to arrive at the truth. One may understand that those who counted most on the presence of Mr. Newberry to throw the balance of power, in organizing the Senate, squarely against the Wilson peace negotiations, would prefer not to run the risk of having Mr. Newberry's effectiveness in that connection shown to have been unjustified. Nevertheless, the rights of the matter should be made clear. The Senate cannot afford to dodge the issue. It should give Mr. Ford his chance to be heard. Any suppression of the facts of this case will be popularly construed as nothing less than a fear of facing the facts.

French Work in Devastated Regions

"WHAT is the truth about the north?" is a question which is being asked with increasing frequency throughout France today. It is a question that is receiving many answers, for the most part so contradictory as to leave the student of the subject entirely unable to form any estimate as to the actual position. Even the best informed and supposedly disinterested authorities are not to be relied upon in their judgment of the situation. On the one hand, as a writer in this paper put it recently, ministers sometimes talk as though nothing remained to be done, and, on the other hand, they sometimes talk as though the existence of the ruined north prevented any progress being made in France.

The truth of the matter is, in all probability, that, whilst much highly creditable work has been done, so much still remains to be done that the views of anyone reporting on the matter will be tremendously affected by the particular conditions surrounding his investigation. From the first, the Department of Reconstruction appears to have worked along the lines of repairing what was least damaged first, leaving the more completely devastated villages and regions to be dealt with later. To anyone, therefore, who visited these regions today it might appear as if little or nothing were being done. Thus, in the single instance of the mines, fully 140 coal mines were almost completely destroyed. Rehabilitation means the reestablishment of some 1500 miles of galleries and the pumping out of water estimated at 110,000,000 cubic yards. Before the war, these mines were producing something like 18,500,000 tons of coal a year. As a result of the most prodigious efforts today, after two and a half years of work, they are producing at the rate of about 4,000,000 tons a year. It is estimated that the complete rehabilitation of the pits will take at least ten years. It is much the same when attention is turned to other matters. No fewer than 300,000 houses were completely destroyed in northern France, whilst another 300,000 were so damaged as to be well-nigh beyond repair. The Germans were also responsible for the destruction of 2000 kilometers of railway, 1075 kilometers of canals, 450 bridges, and 115 locks. It can readily be seen, therefore, that the Department of Reconstruction might have a splendid record of work to its credit, and yet, apparently, have made but little impression upon the tremendous task.

When, however, the best has been said that can be said concerning the work of the department, it must be admitted that it falls far short of the expectation of those who regard the restoration of her devastated regions as the most important work confronting France. Much valuable time has been wasted in discussing the various plans put forward for dealing with the situation, while the work has been hampered, at every turn, by lack of funds. Instead of assuming the burden of restoration, in full and at once, France has persistently relegated the cost to her special budget, the sole asset in which is the German indemnity. The consequence is that a great manufacturing area is still largely unproductive, and a very large number of people still remain dependent on the government or on various charitable institutions for their support. France, in common with every other country involved in the war, can only retrieve her fortunes by work. The sooner, therefore, the government enables all her citizens to get to work the better.

The Public Health Service

THE announcement that the Senate Finance Committee is about to investigate the Public Health Service of the United States should be interesting not only to those who feel that this bureau has been wasteful and inefficient but to those who hitherto have complacently accepted at its face value the governmental organization that has been built up on the basis of one particular system of medicine. The main reason why the public is eager for an investigation, at this time, is doubtless the fact that from every standpoint the former service men have received lamentable treatment from the government. In answer to this criticism the Public Health Service will probably plead that its functions should be extended and its appropriations increased. The public is entitled to know, however, how the large appropriations of the past have been used, whether they have been used mainly to create and maintain a form of bureaucratic domination almost military in nature, and how much has been spent for sheer propaganda for the extension of the organization itself. It may very possibly develop that such work as has actually been done could be carried on economically with half the money that has been appropriated in the past.

Those with unfortunate experience in military hospitals or the semi-military hospitals of the Public Health Service know how much of the time the patients there are simply kept waiting while constantly changing physicians with constantly changing theories slowly come to the conclusion that but little can be done, after all. Though the Public Health Service itself may argue that it could do more if it had more money and a more elaborate organization, those who investigate may be skeptical when they find how little has been done with facilities that at present seem rather extensive. Waste and mere experimentation on the basis of unstable theories need to be eliminated. The public is, moreover, entitled to distinguish between real demands and the propaganda of those who believe that medical organization under government auspices is a good thing in itself. What is inefficiency and extravagance from the standpoint of the medical profession itself tends to develop even more in a government bureau than in private enterprises of a similar kind. That is one of the dangers in the maintenance of a great government system of medical work.

It is to be hoped that, if the investigation discloses serious evils in the whole system of the Public Health Service, the public will not be indifferent to the situation. In many of the congressional investigations of late, evils have been uncovered and most deplorable facts have been brought out. Yet often afterward little has been done to improve conditions. Public opinion has seemed callous to the disclosures. There needs, therefore, to be such a thorough awakening that the public is ready to

reject what needs to be rejected, and not to accept what is only plausible and persuasive without any real foundation. So far the Public Health Service has carried on a considerable propaganda intended to appeal to the emotional sympathies of legislators and the people generally. This kind of appeal needs to be counteracted by sound reasoning. The investigation of the Public Health Service should be given complete publicity, for the facts and not the theories of this work are of the utmost importance to all.

The Question of the Tyrol

WHETHER or not France is right in supposing that the present movement in the Tyrol in favor of annexation to Germany is merely the "thin end of the wedge," to be followed by similar demands from Austria as a whole, there can be no doubt as to the sentiment of the Tyrolese on the subject. At the recent plebiscite held throughout the district, the demand for union was shown to be emphatic, and the denial of it places France and the League of Nations in the awkward position of denying one of the fundamentals of the Treaty of Versailles. The decision of the Tyrol is a very clear instance of a people claiming to exercise the right of self-determination. It cannot even be contended that the Tyrolean position is contrary to the provision that Austria shall not seek to unite herself with Germany. On the contrary, the utmost care has apparently been taken to act, at every point, in full accordance with the Treaty. The proposal laid before the people, at the plebiscite, was simply whether the Province should, in accordance with Article 88 of the Treaty, invite the government of the Austrian Republic to obtain the consent of the Council of the League of Nations to its attachment to Germany.

At the present moment, of course, there is very little prospect of any action being taken in the matter. Austria desires, above all things, to stand well with the Allies, and the authorities at Vienna look with scant favor on any movement which is calculated to create complications. Thus, in the case of a recent demonstration in Vienna itself, the Chancellor, Dr. Mayr, made no secret of his attitude or why he adopted it. He told the demonstrators roundly that a continuance of the demonstration could only be fraught with disastrous consequences to Austria, that Austria's one hope of rehabilitation lay in the foreign credits which the Allies were at last prepared to provide, and that a persistence in the union movement would seriously endanger the consummation of this policy. Neither is there any reason to doubt that Dr. Mayr was perfectly genuine in his condemnation. The French view is probably the correct view, namely, that the whole movement, certainly as far as Tyrol is concerned, is largely if not entirely organized from Germany. For some time past, western Austria has been the special field of German propaganda, and it is at Munich, less than forty miles from the Tyrolean frontier, that the German militarists and reactionaries have made their headquarters.

Not the least important aspect of the matter, from the French point of view, is the fact that should the Tyrolese be successful in gaining their purpose, and the Tyrol be annexed to Germany, Italy and Germany would have a common frontier. As finally delimited by the Peace Conference, the Tyrol is a narrow strip of country, about fifty miles wide and one hundred miles long, and a hundred miles of common frontier between Germany and Italy. France would view with serious misgivings. It is for this, amongst other reasons, that France is showing so unmistakably, at the present time, that, no matter what happens, she will oppose the least modification of the Treaty of Versailles in regard to Austro-German relations, or any development which might, in the future, render such modification more difficult to withstand.

Barrie Plays Set to Music

BARRIE admirers by no means will be satisfied that the librettist and composer who turned "Quality Street" into an operetta did their work anywhere on a level with the original which they adapted. Even so, such admirers would mostly urge moderation upon the enthusiast who once declared that an operetta with a Barrie libretto would run forever. Since Gilbert, there has been no dramatist in the English-speaking theater who has at once been as romantic and as witty as Sir James. A good operetta should be romantic; or rather, who can imagine one that isn't? The fun arises out of the genial satire with which the romance is told.

On several occasions announcements have been made of proposed productions of an operatic version of Barrie's "The Little Minister," but nothing definite has come of so promising an idea. This, Barrie's first great success in the theater, would almost of itself resolve into a good libretto, needing only the omission of certain minor scenes to make room for the lyrics. There could be a gypsy chorus, quite in "The Pirates of Penzance" manner. A soldiers' chorus with all sorts of topical verses for the chief comedian surely would be one of the hits of the piece. Of course, for the musical version of this tale of Thrums, Barrie would permit the lifting of Wearywail from the story, though that comically rueful policeman was left out of the comedy which the author adapted from his own novel. For none else than Wearywail, by any possibility, could be the chief comedian of "The Little Minister" operetta.

Think of the fun to be provided by the quartet of elders, come to Gavin's cottage to learn why Mr. Dishart is not in his place in the pulpit. Their part-song arising out of the scene where Lang Tammas discovers and reads the verses written about Babbie by Gavin, could be operetta at its finest blend of melody and humor. Who that ever read the story or saw the play can forget that delicious bit where Tammas asks the elder who is reading the verses: "Do every line begin with a capital?" "It do." "Then, in my opinion," quoth Tammas solemnly, "it is poetry."

That speech would bring down the house as surely in "The Little Minister," with music, as it always did without. Just so did the operetta version of "Arms and the Man" arouse laughter in the same places that the story did when presented in the form Shaw wrote it. And, speaking of Shaw, it is difficult, in view of the success of "The Chocolate Soldier," as his comedy was renamed

for operetta purposes, to understand why other pieces by him have not been set to music. Perhaps he will not permit the adaptation, for it is said that "The Chocolate Soldier" was produced in Austria despite his objections. Some lack of copyright reciprocity between that country, and Great Britain, it seems, made it possible for Straus and his librettist to proceed despite the protest of G. B. S. But surely, the author consenting, there is a delightful libretto ready at hand in "You Never Can Tell," whilst for a really Gilbertian subject what more could be desired than "Androcles and the Lion"?

Anything hinting of satire and philosophy couched in terms of the whimsical brings us back again to Barrie, and a wish that more of his pieces could be adapted to the operetta form. The delightful possibilities of "The Admirable Crichton" are enough, in imagination, to make one forget the strange "improvements" made in Barrie's story when the film play makers took it in hand. But, of course, any operatic version of a Barrie play should have a composer of the quality of Oscar Straus to provide the music; and by all rights Barrie himself should make the libretto. Admitting that such a piece would not run forever, it should run, many would be willing to maintain stoutly, at least as long as "Chu Chin Chow."

Editorial Notes

A PEPPERCORN rent fades into insignificance beside the dues tendered to the Prince of Wales by his Cornish tenants during his recent tour in Cornwall. Three tenants hold ancient freehold rights, and among the obligations offered at Launceston were a pair of white gloves and a pair of gilded spurs. These are part of the old and picturesque feudal system of rent-paying. Other gifts were a pair of white greyhounds, a goatskin mantle, and a pound of cummin, an herb which was much in demand at one time for its pungent-tasting seeds used for flavoring, a bow made from an alder tree, or awburn tree, to give it its old name, and—a rose.

IT WOULD have been little less than a shock to devotees of baseball in the United States, at the conclusion of last season, had Toronto, Ontario, the only Canadian city represented in that eight-club organization, won the championship for the third time in four years of play. As it was, the "Maple Leafs," to use a plural form that only baseball bestows, finished in second place, and for many weeks threatened again to dislodge all the seven clubs south of the border. It has mattered little that the team is composed almost exclusively of citizens of the United States, or that the team boasts in its lineup men whose names were legendary in major league baseball circles. The important fact was that they had given the title, "the great American game," a justly broader significance. Now Toronto is far from the top of the league standing; but it is to be remembered that the season of 1921 has many weeks to run, and followers of the champions predict that they will soon again assume their right to share in the plaudits that attend "America's international pastime."

FREE education is being a little overdone in some cases, in England, but it does not always mean a reduction of school fees. A little girl at an up-to-date, expensive school was asked what she had done during the day. "Free reading" was her answer, which meant she was allowed to take any book she liked from the shelf and read to herself. As she could not read at all, the value of this "education" failed to strike her parents. A story is told of a new teacher who had to take a class on geography. The girls assembled, but after a few minutes they got up and strolled into the garden. The teacher appealed to the head mistress, but was told that the pupils evidently did not take to her, and she must try and attract them and get them to stay and listen. Not a word was said, apparently, about rightful authority.

THE BEEFSTEAK CLUB is one of the few London clubs where you may talk to your neighbor. Any member may slip into a seat near a perfect stranger and enjoy a little conversation—at least he used to be able to do so, but now the celebrated suppers are to be given up and luncheons are to take their place. The reasons given are that people do not stay up late enough to want supper, or if they do, they go to dances and get supper under other conditions. With the fashionable dinner hour put at 9 o'clock, the supper becomes superfluous. It is hoped that the luncheon hour may induce the presence of such favorite members as Mr. Thomas Hardy and Sir Squire Bancroft. This would certainly add to the attraction of an occasion when every one is hail-fellow-well-met.

AFTER sixteen years it is difficult for the House of Commons to part with Mr. Lowther, its patient, watchful Speaker, who has shepherded its members with glory through some acute moments. It was Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., looked upon with respect as a shy, dour, stolid Saxon, who said to the departing Speaker, "Your welcome in Canada will not be greater than the love we give you." The last scene in the House of Commons at the leave-taking has been compared to the symphony of Haydn in which, one by one, the players extinguished their candles and so went out leaving the conductor alone. One by one the members of Parliament shook hands with Mr. Lowther as they passed the Chair, and then went out, until at last only the Speaker was left in the House.

THERE is certainly something refreshingly original about the way in which a certain public school teacher in California is teaching geography. Each scholar, it appears, is invited to choose any town he pleases for the purpose of investigation. It is then his business to write to the Chamber of Commerce in that town and request "information about the county." Within a few days, back comes a worthy consignment of pamphlets and circulars, and so the child begins to "associate Fresno County with raisins and vineyards," to say nothing of figs, Orange County with oranges and lemons, Santa Cruz County with lumber and big trees, and so on. It sounds quite delightful, but one shrinks from contemplating the prospect if such a practice became general.